Fine Shirt Waists at Less than 1-2 Regular Prices.

50 doz. Ladies' Percale Waists, all this season's styles, that sold at 75c and 89c, reduced to 39c.

25 doz. Fine Percale Waists, all new styles, at 49c, reduced from $1.00.

35 doz. Ladies' Percale, Lawn and Dimity Waists, that sold up to $1.50, reduced to 69c.

Ladies' Colored Shirt Waists, worth up to $2.00, reduced to 98c.

All Ladies' White Shirt Waists at and less than cost.

Special prices this week on Ladies' Linen, Pique and Covert Cloth Skirts

Welker & Nablo,
SCHMITZ BLOCK,
118 CALHOUN ST

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1900.

READERS OF THE SENTINEL, WHEN TAKING THEIR SUMMER VACATIONS, CAN HAVE THE PAPER SENT TO THEM FOR TEN CENTS A WEEK. THE ADDRESS WILL BE CHANGD AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

The small boy is the real martyr to the declaration of independence.

Mr. Bryan may not be bossing the convention, but things seem to be coming his way rather consecutively.

Lord Roberts continues to close in upon the Boers with every available man, regardless of the turmoil in Asia.

The governor of New York doubtless remarked to the governor of Oklahoma that it would be a considerable longer time between drinks.

Kansas City weather will at least serve to admonish all visitors to the convention that the way of the transgressor leading to a hotter place is the one not to take. Kansas City is as hot as they care for.

Rio Janeiro reports since January 4 a total of 224 cases of bubonic plague, of which ninety-nine proved fatal. Rio has kept the disease under control, evidently, but it would have been easier to have kept it out.

Seth Low is being talked of for the republican candidate for governor of New York. This may not be entirely pleasing to Senator Platt, but the senator learned a thing or two about Mr. Low during the last municipal campaign in New York which may cause him to give a life-like imitation of the man who is delighted at the prospect.

Senator Depew may have been joking when he pretended to the cabman who was showing him the sights of Philadelphia that he did not know what Independence hall was or what ever happened there, but, again, the senator may have feared that the cabman, if encouraged, would show him the place where the constitution was adopted and thus unpleasantly remind him of something which, as a supporter of the administration, he would fain forget.

THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

One hundred and twenty-four years ago today, in the city of Philadelphia, this nation was born in righteous purpose and consecrated to human liberty and, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

How far beyond the hopes and perhaps even the prayers of those who brought the republic into being this nation has expanded no one may say; but doubtless if the truth could be known the United States of America is today greater in expanse and position, greater in fulfillment of the ideal of the colonial fathers than the most sanguine of them ever dreamed.

On this day, dedicated to noisy exultation, it is well for citizens of this republic to recall their country's history, to take counsel of the past and with "the lamp of experience" seek to illumine the future. Our government is not without flaw and its administration has never been wholly without error. But it has served gloriously its purpose that the governed have a right to voice in the government and as an example of both the beneficence and the practicability of popular rule it has long been the beacon light to other peoples struggling as we once struggled to burst the fetters of tyranny.

Few there are who see the future darkly. The people may err, but they will never go far astray. No wholesome ideal will ever be long abandoned. False leaders preaching the doctrine of error may misguide for awhile, but the common sense of the people, the patriotism of the masses, the entire concordance of the national spirit with the purpose in which this government was conceived will rise triumphant over dangerous teaching and vicious leadership. They will hold eternally fast to that which is good, looking to the Almighty Hand which has sustained and guided them in every hour that was dark and in every pathway where evil has lurked, for future strength and guidance.

PATRIOTISM RULES THE DAY

FORT WAYNE OBSERVES THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Noisy Demonstration Ushered in the Holiday—Good Crowds at the Various Attractions.

With a multitude of attractions at which to while away the day, Fort Wayne has very generally given itself over to an observance of the nation's birthday. There is little attempt at business, all the county and city offices and most of the mercantile establishments being closed for the day, and proprietors and employes have hurried away from the city's heat to spend the day at some of the points of interest.

The pent up patriotism broke loose last evening with tremendous vigor, and for several hours the down-town streets were a pandemonium of noise. It continued far into the night and began again with the first flash of dawn across the summer skies. Flags and bunting have been liberally used in brightening up the city, and some of the residence displays are very beautiful.

The intense heat of the morning drove the people early to the pleasures selected for the day, and of these the picnics have attracted by far the larger number. Good crowds are reported from every point. St. Mary's Catholic church people are at the grove east of Lakeside, St. John's Lutheran church is entertaining a big crowd at Swinney park; Emanuel, Zion and Emmaus Lutheran churches drew several thousand to Williams' grove, where the City band is furnishing music. At Concordia campus is St. Paul's Lutheran congregation and its friends, and Miner's grove is utilized by the Church of the Precious Blood. St. Peter's Catholic church has the school yard on South Hanna street. At every point is music and pleasure, and the day is being thoroughly enjoyed. Countless picnic parties have separated to the groves, the parks and the adjacent farms.

The pupils at the School for Feeble Minded Youth have been enjoying the greatest celebration in the history of the institution. There was the annual flag raising and salute, patriotic exercises, a picnic dinner, a sham battle and this evening the day closes with an elaborate display of fireworks.

The races at the Driving park this afternoon drew another good crowd, and the Huntington I. O. O. F. band of twenty-eight pieces is furnishing music for this attraction. Robison park was the objective point for other thousands, and the day there has been one of the most successful in the history of the pleasure resort. The Union and Liberty club, at Centlivre park, has been splendidly entertaining a big crowd during the entire day, and the illuminated balloon ascension this evening promises to still further increase the evening attendance. The base ball game between the Shamrocks and the Muncies called at 3 o'clock, drew out a good crowd of lovers of the national game. The oppressive heat has kept the town streets in a somewhat deserted condition, but in no particular is there cause for complaint that Uncle Samuel's birthday was not thoroughly celebrated in this city.

GUN WENT OFF.

While shooting blank cartridges from a revolver Tuesday evening, John Quinn, of 42 Brooklyn avenue, had his right hand severely injured. He was examining the cartridge chamber and had his hand over the muzzle, when he pulled the trigger and the gun went off, inflicting a painful wound in the palm. Dr. E. J. McOscar dressed the injury.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

AMERICA'S FRIEND

STATUE OF LAFAYETTE PRESENTED TO FRANCE.

GIFT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

OF AMERICA TO LAND OF HER REVOLUTIONARY ALLIES.

PRESIDENT LOUBET ACCEPTS

BRILLIANT CEREMONIES OF THE OCCASION.

Paris, July 4.—In the presence of the president of the republic, M. Loubet, the United States ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and a brilliant assemblage of representative Frenchmen and the most prominent members of the American colony the statue in honor of General the Marquis de Lafayette, the gift of the American school children to France, was presented to the nation by Mr. Frederick W. Peck, president of the Lafayette memorial commission, and was accepted by President Loubet on behalf of France. This latter fact constitutes eloquent testimony of the importance the French government attached to the occasion and its desire to enhance the significance of the presentation by having the president of France assume the leading role in the exercises, for which the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, was originally designated. At the last moment the motion was reconsidered and it was decided that on the occasion of the great Franco-American demonstration the chief magistrate of the republic was the only fitting representative of the French republic.

The exercises were according to the program with the exception that President Loubet took the part assigned to M. Delcasse. The monument was unveiled by two boys representing the school children of France and America, Gustave Hennocque, great grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, and Paul Thompson, son of the projector of the movement. After a few words by Paul Thompson and the reading of a dedicatory poem by Miss Voss, representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, Archbishop Ireland delivered an address and Mrs. Daniel Manning spoke on Lafayette and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The morning broke with bright sunshine, but ominous clouds soon put in an appearance. Happily the heavy clouds passed off after a sprinkling of rain had fallen and before the exercises began at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Flags and tropies in French and American colors were displayed on numerous buildings and on or over American-Paris, and the stars and stripes floated from the pinnacle of the Eifel tower, thus dominating the whole city.

The location of the monument is within a small railed-in garden, which henceforth will be known as Lafayette Square and which lies in the center of the quadrangular Place Du Carrousel. The latter is situated on sides by the place of the Louvre and divides it from the gardens of the Tuilleris. A specially erected barrier cut off the Place Du Carrousel and only ticket holders were allowed to pass.

Within the square itself, amid trees whose foliage formed a refreshing background, was built a circular grand stand, which was entirely draped with crimson cloth, and in a space in the middle rose the statue of Lafayette, enveloped in the folds of the American flag.

The whole square and the Louvre were profusely decorated with bunting and detachments of republican guards, mounted and on foot, were stationed and lined the entrance to the square.

A portion of the stand was reserved for President Loubet, the cabinet ministers, and others of the diplomatic corps, Ambassador Porter, the diplomatic corps, Commissioner Peck, Assistant Commissioner Woodward, Major Brackett, secretary of the commissioners, the national commissioners, Ambassador Draper, of Rome; Minister Bellamy A. Storer, of Madrid; Ambassador Charlemagne Tower, of St. Petersburg, and Minister Harris, of Vienna.

President Loubet was given the seat of honor, having General Porter on his right and Commissioner Peck on his left. In the same row were the Papal nuncio, Mgr. Lorenzelli, and Archbishop Ireland. On the platform in front was a tribune of the speakers, draped with the American and French flags. Beneath it, standing on either side of the statue, were an American soldier and sailor bearing the stars and stripes. To the left sat Sousa's band.

The American military and naval attaches, Kerr, Heistand, Baker, Sims, Mott and Poundstone, entered just before the hour of opening, escorting Mrs. Daniel Manning and Mrs. Potter Palmer, a prominent lady. At 4:45, punctual to the time, a fanfare of trumpets outside announced the arrival of the president of the republic, who drove from the Elysee in a pair-horse landau, without an escort.

As he entered the amphitheater Sousa's band played the "Marsellaise." General Porter and Commissioner Peck met and escorted the president to the platform. The band then played the "Star Spangled Banner." The entire assembly uncovered while the national anthems were being played.

President Loubet, who was attired in a frock coat, with the insignia of high rank of the Legion of Honor at his button hole, stood bareheaded.

General Porter then advanced to the tribune and welcomed the guests.

The general spoke the first of his address in English and the rest in French. Commissioner Peck followed him.

A signal was then given and the boys, dressed in white flannel suits and sailor hats, and wearing tricolored sashes, pulled the strings, releasing the American flag enveloping the statue. As the flag dropped and the heroic statue of Lafayette offering his sword to the American cause was unfolded to view, a scene of very great enthusiasm occurred. The whole assembly rose, cheered and waved hats, handkerchiefs and American flags, while Sousa's band played a new and specially composed march, "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty."

When the ringing applause had subsided President Loubet stepped to the front of the platform and again the cheers broke forth, Americans and Frenchmen uniting in hearty shouts of "Vive Loubet;" "Vive La France."

The president spoke but briefly, alluding to the traditional friendship of the two republics, the entire audience remaining standing and uncovered until the end of his remarks.

COMPACT FULFILLED TODAY

PLEDE WAS MADE BY FRIENDS TEN YEARS AGO.

Death Has Removed One Member and a Floral Tribute is Placed on His Grave.

Four Fort Wayne gentlemen this morning fulfilled a friendly compact made just ten years ago today—July 4, 1890. There were originally five friends in the pledge—five cigarmakers who were then in the employ of A. C. Baker, and their names were L. A. Baker, Barney Mettler, O. C. Burlage, Jacob Maisch and Charles McClure.

Ten years ago, while the gentlemen were enjoying a vacation on the Fourth of July, they made a pledge to meet at the artesian well in the court house yard ten years from that date—July 4, 1900, at 9 o'clock a. m. No plans were made further than this, but during all the intervening years each member of the party has faithfully remembered the pledge.

This morning it was fulfilled, but one face was missing—that of Mr. McClure, who died within a few years after the compact was made. To the others the meeting was a touching expression of the changes of time, and it was determined to take some action in remembrance of the friend who was not present. A handsome floral offering was secured, and the quartet went to Lindenwood cemetery, where the flowers were tenderly placed dabove the grave of their friend. Three of the gentlemen, Messrs. Baker, Mettler and Burlago, are still in the employ of the factory where they worked ten years ago. The fourth, Mr. Maisch, is engaged in business for himself on Gay street.

ALONE IN LONDON.

It is a popular fallacy that for the friendless stranger London is an eerie, lonely place. Richard Jefferies gave permanent expression to this feeling when he described his tragic and maddening solitude amid the seething crowds of the city. The trouble with the friendless stranger is that he never goes the right way to discover friends. A cursory dip into the London directory should serve to convince him that there are philanthropists by the score willing and anxious to improve his mind, and perhaps even his purse. About 60 benevolent societies are at work in London collecting subscriptions and doling out help. Their charity appears to cover any native from any habitable part of the globe.

It might, perhaps, be difficult for a prosperous Red Indian to locate his friends in the London directory. There is no society for prosperous Red Indians. They appear to have been unaccountably overlooked. In Finsbury-pavement there is a Strangers' Friend Society, and our Red Indian might think the title a promising one. The objects of this society, however, are benevolent, and he would have to dock himself of his prosperity before he could come within the scope of its articles of association. A bankrupt Eskimo might apply to the society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress. Yet it is some few days since of the ice regions over which the British flag has waved even those hospitable doors might be closed, since an Eskimo subject of the Queen could not, strictly speaking, be classed as a foreigner.

Even a "Boxer" would be better off since he could apply to the Strangers' Rest for Asiatics, and for Hottentots, Africans and benighted South Sea Islanders.—London Daily Mail.

BRAZIL'S FIRST RAILROAD.

The first railroad in Brazil was opened for traffic in 1856. It ran from the head of Rio Bay to the foot of the mountain range upon the crest of what is the summer capital—Petropolis. It is now part of the Leopoldina, and has been extended up the mountain to and through Petropolis. It was called the Maua railway, in honor of its promotor, Evangenista de Souza, Viscount Maua, to whom the distinction of being the pioneer of Brazilian railroad building belongs.—Secretary T. C. Dawson.

The seaport town of Great Yarmouth, on the eastern coast of England, contains a street that is perhaps the narrowest built-up street in the world. It is known as "Kitty Witches Row," and measurement gives its greatest width as fifty-six inches.

The king of Siam owns an army corps of 500 elephants, all well trained for military purposes and under command of a general.

THE FOURTH OF JULY BALLOON

1—"Come along Johnnie, we'll send it up."

2—"Ah, it's filling beautifully. You hold it until I get more alcohol."

3—"Hurry pap! hurry pap! it's goin'! it's goin'!"

4—"Gone."

SCROFULA

is a blood taint; the blood being full of poisonous matter becomes weak and sluggish, and fails to nourish and sustain the body. S. S. S. is the only remedy that strengthens and adds new life to the blood—that makes the blood pure, strong and healthy. Nothing but S. S. S. can reach deep seated blood diseases. Scrofula makes cripples and lifelong sufferers unless treated promptly and with the right remedy. S. S. S. is made of roots and herbs, and is perfectly harmless.

Cure the Blood
Cure the Disease

J. M. Seals, 115 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., says: "Ten years ago my daughter fell and cut her forehead. From this wound the glands on the side of her face became swollen and bursted. Some of the best doctors here and elsewhere attended her without any benefit. We decided to try S. S. S., and a few bottles cured her entirely."

Write for book on Blood and Skin Diseases.

SSS

S. S. S. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

The Gem and Queen

Ice Cream Freezers are the mort practical and durable of any on the market. You'll say so if you use them.

C. C. Schlatter & Co.

Hardware, Paints and Oils. 38 and 40 East Columbia St.

MANSON BICYCLES. $20, $25, $31.50 AND $35.

IF DEFECTIVE PARTS ARE FOUND IN THE MANSON BICYCLE WE WILL REPLACE FREE AND PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

S. & W. Bicycles, $12 to $15. Speed Roadsters, $15 to $20. Lincoln Racers, $20 to $25. Single Tube Tires, $1.50. Double Tube Tires, $2.00. Inner Tubes, 75c. Gas Lamps, $1.50. Second-hand Bicycles, $4 to $10.

BROSIUS & BROSIUS, "MANSON" AGENTS, 31 Clinton Street.

Time Saved Is Money Made.

Cherry Stoners!
Cherry Stoners!

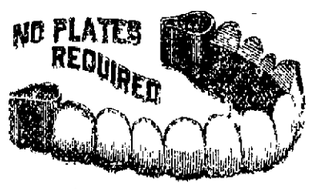
Screen Doors and Windows,
Rubber Hose,
Ice Cream Freezers,
Lowe Bros. Paint,
and a complete line of Hardware.

H. PFEIFFER & SON,

9 EAST COLUMBIA ST. Phone 484.

Builders' Hardware, Doors, Sash and Glass.

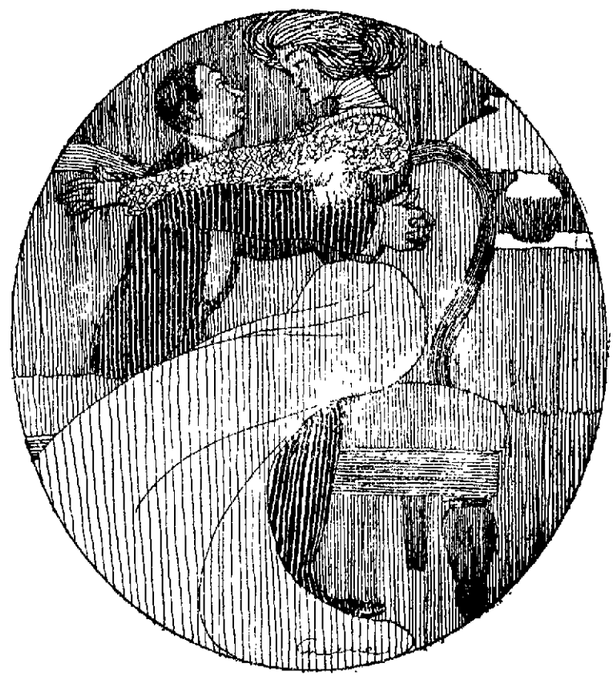
Dental Work---Installment Plan.



A great many people want their teeth attended to, but haven't the amount of money to pay for it all at once. Now, to accommodate those patients, we are going to work on the installment plan during July and August. You can pay a little each pay day. We give a guarantee with all our work. Call at once and make arrangements. Open evenings and Sunday by appointment.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
74 CALHOUN STREET. DR. McALISTER, Mgr.

ALARMING.



He—Ah, dearest, I could just die for you.
She—Well, please don't until you buy the ring, darling.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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39 West Main.
Undertaker.
LICENSED EMBALMER.
Office open day and night.
Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.

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D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans.
No. 24 W. Wayne street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $250,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

CAPITAL $350,000.
SURPLUS $140,000.
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK.
S. W. Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts.
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice President.
Jarad D. Bond, Cashier.
Charles E. Bond, Assistant Cashier.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $70,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

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ABSTRACTER OF TITLES,
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James E. Graham,
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FORT WAYNE, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex may consult me free of charge at my office, 14 W. Wayne St. Telephone 345.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS
If you have a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take
CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER
Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. Write for free sample and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 329a
KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

The average working life of a London omnibus horse is five years; that of a tram horse four.

THE SHIVELY BOOM

(Continued from First Page.)

welcome to join him and share in the news at their pleasure. If Mr. Bryan goes to Kansas City, as asked by the national committee, he will start probably in time tomorrow to make his address the same day. Mr. Bryan has not even said he will go, but the belief is that he will and will almost immediately, ahead of the crowd which is coming to Lincoln when the convention is over.

With his nomination a foregone conclusion, local speculation as to his plan of campaign is almost as keen as that over the wording of the platform or his running mate. That he will remain at home much more than he did four years ago is regarded as certain, but that it will be an exclusively front-porch campaign is doubted.

There will be fireworks at the Bryan home this evening and Mr. Bryan will assist in exploding them, providing there is no night session of the convention.

PLATFORM GOSSIP.

Kansas City, July 4.—The opponents of the 16 to 1 proposition were hard at work today endeavoring to agree upon some plan which would prevent the incorporation of the specific provision in the platform. The leaders of the movement conferred in Senator Hill's rooms. They said they had a clear majority against the specific declaration, the only difficulty being as to the management of the affair so as to secure a vote in the convention.

FEAR OF BRYAN.

They knew that the influence of Mr. Bryan is very strong, and, for this reason, intend to avoid any criticism of the part he has played in holding his friends to 16 to 1. The advocates of a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, or a conservative plank, as it is called, have not yet reached a point where they express confidence in the movement, but say it is in good shape for a contest, with possibility of success. It is well known, however, that an announcement on the floor of the convention that Bryan wants a specific declaration for 16 to 1 is likely to sweep the convention no matter what has been or is to be done to secure a modified platform.

HILL IN CONFERENCE.

Senator Hill had a long conference with Congressman Daly, of New Jersey; Victor Baughman, Governor Smith and ex-Congressman Mills, of Maryland, and Mr. St. Clair, of West Virginia. He was seen afterward by the Associated Press correspondent and said:

"Well, things look very bright for preventing reiteration of the silver plank. There will be a good fight in the convention. Mr. Van Wyck will have to stand for it, for Brooklyn is against flying the red rag on the monetary question. The states that I believe are for conservatism are New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Tennessee."

FIGHT IN PROSPECT.

"Do you mean that there will be a fight on the floor by these people?" was asked.

"Of course, the first fight will be in the committee. If we don't win there then we will take it to the floor," he answered.

Mr. Hill was in good spirits and inclined to laugh over last night's episode with Tammany.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the members of the committee on resolutions:

Alabama—J. W. Tomlinson.
Arkansas—J. K. Jones.
California—James G. Maguire.
Colorado—J. R. Fitzgerald.
Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings.

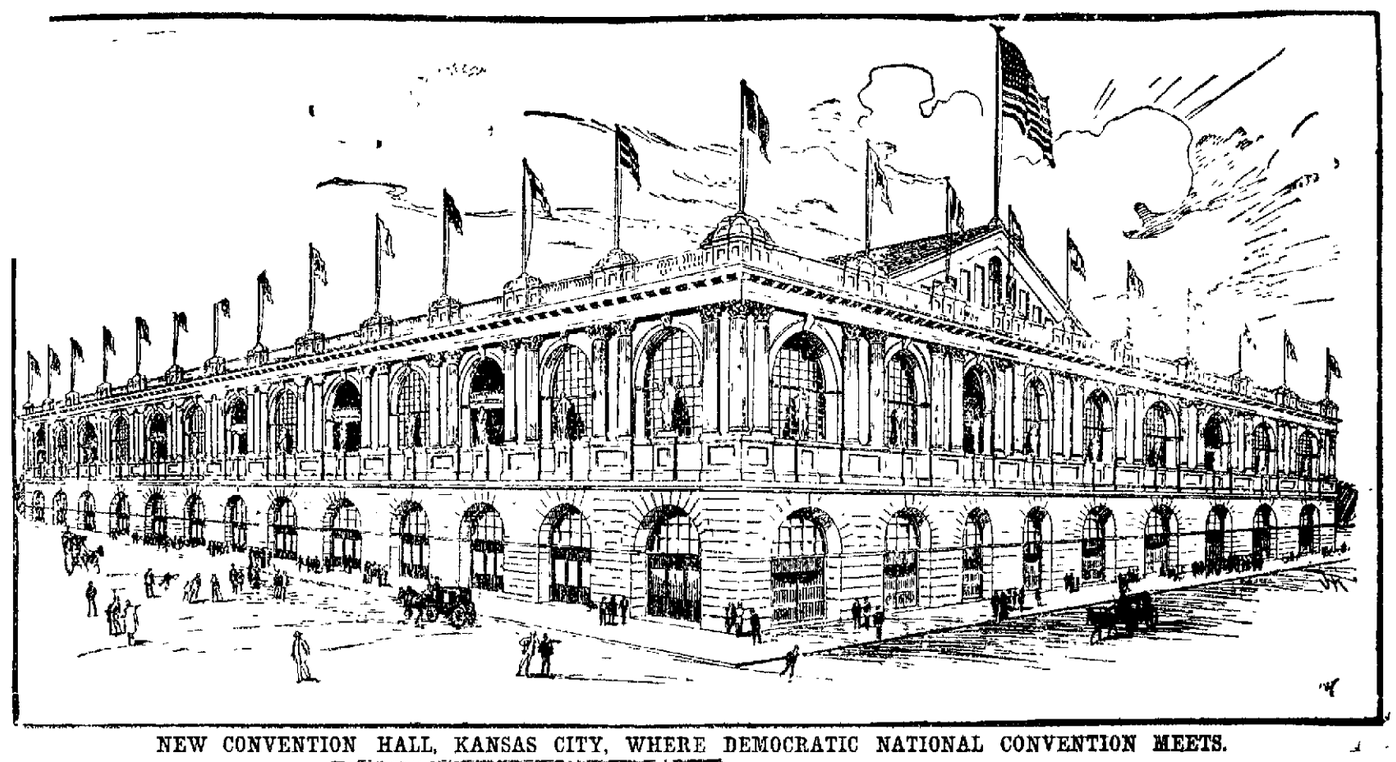
OLIVER H. P. BELMONT.
Mentioned for Vice Presidency.

Delaware—L Irving Handy.
Florida—C. D. Gibbons.
Georgia—L. F. Garrard.
Idaho—J. W. Reid.
Illinois—Carter H. Harrison.
Iowa—John S. Murphy.
Indiana—Samuel E. Morss.
Kansas—David Overmyer.
Kentucky—J. C. S. Blackburn.
Louisiana—W. F. Blackman.
Maine—Frederick W. Plaisted.
Maryland—L. V. Baughman.
Massachusetts—George Fred Williams.
Michigan—Thomas E. Barkworth.
Mississippi—H. D. Money.
Missouri—W. J. Stone.
Montana—S. F. Hawser.

WILLIAM R. HEARST.
Mentioned for Vice Presidency.

Minnesota—P. B. Winston.
Nebraska—R. L. Metalf.
Nevada—F. G. Newlands.
New Hampshire—J. J. Doyle.
New Jersey—W. D. Daley.
New York—Augustus Van Wyck.
North Carolina—A. C. Avery.
North Dakota—George W. Freerks.
New Mexico—H. M. Dougherty.
Ohio—H. L. Chapman.
Pennsylvania—Charles P. Donnelly.
Rhode Island—P. Henry Quinn.
South Carolina—B. R. Tillman.
South Dakota—John R. Wilson.
Tennessee—J. A. Moon.
Texas—Thomas Ball.
Utah—J. L. Rawlins.
Vermont—F. W. McGettrick.
Virginia—Senator J. W. Daniel.
Washington—O. G. Ellis.
West Virginia—J. W. St. Clair.
Wisconsin—D. L. Plumer.
Alaska—Louis Williams.
Arizona—Dr. H. A. Hughes.
Virginia—John W. Daniel.
Indian Territory—George Mansfield.
Oklahoma—J. S. Burns.
District of Columbia—James L. Norris.
Wyoming—Charles E. Blydenburgh.
Hawaii—John H. Wise.

New Jersey—Wm. B. Gorlay.
New York—Norman E. Mack.
North Carolina—Josephus Daniels.
North Dakota—J. G. Eaton.
New Mexico—H. B. Ferguson.
Ohio—John R. McLean.
Pennsylvania—J. M. Guffey.
Rhode Island—George W. Green.
South Carolina—Benjamin R. Tillman.
South Dakota—Marks Taylor.
Tennessee—J. M. Head.
Texas—R. M. Johnson.
Utah—R. C. Dunbar.
Vermont—J. H. Suter.
Virginia—Peter J. Otey.
Washington—Wm. H. Dunphy.
West Virginia—John T. McGraw.
Wisconsin—Timothy E. Ryan.
Wyoming—John E. Heyburn.
Alaska—Louis L. Williams.
Arizona—John B. Breathitt.
Oklahoma—James R. Jacobs.
Indian Territory—Thomas Marcum.
District of Columbia—James L. Norris.



NEW CONVENTION HALL, KANSAS CITY, WHERE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION MEETS.

Oregon—N. A. Perry.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Alabama—H. D. Clayton.
Arkansas—James P. Clarke.
California—M. F. Tarpey.
Colorado—Adair Wilson.
Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings
Delaware—R. R. Kennedy.
Florida—George P. Raney.
Georgia—Clark Howell.
Idaho—E. N. Wolfe.
Illinois—Thomas Gahan.
Iowa—Charles A. Walsh.
Indiana—Thomas F. Taggart.
Kansas—J. G. Johnson.
Kentucky—Urey Woodson.
Louisiana—N. C. Blanchard.
Maine—Arthur Sewall.
Maryland—A. P. Gorman.
Massachusetts—George Fred Williams.
Michigan—D. J. Campau.
Minnesota—Thomas D. O'Brien.
Mississippi—A. J. Russell.
Missouri—W. J. Stone.
Montana—John S. M. Neill.
Nebraska—James C. Dahlman.
Nevada—Joseph R. Ryan.
New Hampshire—True L. Norris.

THE FOURTH AT WINONA.

Winona Lake, Ind., July 4.—The "Glorious Fourth" is here and is being celebrated in true patriotic style—a style that is typical of Winona. Exercises and events that are entertaining are being held, and the small boy with the boisterous fire cracker is absent, thus making the day a most enjoyable one. Although, of course, the day is rather warm, people who have sought this cool retreat are gratified to know that it is not as warm here as elsewhere.

WINONA SCORES VICTORY.

Winona Lake, Ind., July 4.—(Special)—Winona assembly has scored another success. Yesterday Dr. Sol C. Dickey secured the endowment of the much-talked-of ministers home, which will be erected at once, the contract having been let this morning. The building will be three stories high with some thirty rooms. It will be one of the most attractive buildings on the grounds and will add greatly to the accommodations here. It will be a free home for all ministers receiving $1,000 or less annual salary. It will be dedicated at the opening of the Bible conference, which meets the middle of August. Although this donation is now an assured success, for certain reasons the name of the donor will not be made public for possibly a week yet.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The temperature today in Fort Wayne was as follows:

6 a. m.	74.
7 "	76.
8 "	78.
9 "	82.
10 "	84.
11 "	88.
12 m.	88.
1 p. m.	91.
2 "	91.

CHARGED WITH BASTARDY.

Charles Miller, a young man from Milan township, was arrested this morning by Deputy Sheriffs Stout and Young on the charge of bastardy. Miller was brought to the city and locked up in the county jail. He will have a preliminary hearing tomorrow morning before Justice Bullerman.

VERY SLIGHT BLAZE.

The first fire alarm of the day came at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when a blaze was discovered in a barn in the Wilding coal yards on Murray street. It was extinguished with little loss.

The 13-months'-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gallmeyer was operated upon for removal of a large tumor by Dr. M. F. Schick on Monday. The little one is progressing as well as can be expected.

A particle of rock from a torpedo struck a lady in the eye on Calhoun street today, inflicting a painful though not serious injury.

DAY'S RECORD OF CASUALTY

JOHN THOMPSON NEARLY BLED TO DEATH.

The Annual Chapter of Fourth of July Accidents—Other Mishaps of the Day.

John Thompson, an employe of the Brames bottling works, on Clay street, nearly bled to death as the result of a cut by some broken glass this morning. Mr. Thompson was washing some bottles when one of them broke and inflicted a severe gash in his left hand, almost severing the artery. Dr. E. E. Morgan was summoned at once and on his arrival found the patient very weak from loss of blood. Several stitches were put in the cut and some slight wounds on the right hand caused by the broken glass also received attention.

FELL FROM THE PORCH.

Mrs. Buck, who resides at 148 East Washington street, was sitting on her porch in a rocking chair Tuesday evening, when she lost her balance and fell to the ground. One of the bones in her right arm was broken and the injury was dressed by Dr. Morgan.

SCORCHED HIS HAND.

A young son of Mr. and Mrs. McKinnie was playing with firecrackers this morning, when one of them exploded, burning the lad's right hand severely. The hand was dressed by a physician.

R. B. Davis is spending the holiday in company with his family at Winona.

A. H. Perfect is spending the day with his family at Rome City.

READ THE GREAT TRADE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

OUR = SEMI-ANNUAL = CLEARING = COST = SALE

Opens Tomorrow, Thursday, July 5th.

What Are the Benefits?

How much can you save? The ladies of Fort Wayne will answer these inquiries best. They know from past sales the wide scope of this annual sale. Every word we advertise—every item we announce is absolutely true to the letter.

Hundreds of ladies are waiting for the announcement and many hundreds will come to the opening sale tomorrow, attracted by the bargains which are real and genuine.

The sweeping clearing sale offers to the trade at the actual cost for cash the following departments:

Silks, satins, velvets, all overnets, yokings, dress trimmings, veilings, handkerchiefs, ladies' underwear, children's and misses' underwear, laces, ribbons, corsets, white goods, embroideries, dress goods, woolen and cotton; gents' shirts, night shirts, gents' underwear ladies' gloves, muslin underwear, umbrellas, parasols, linens, towels and napkins, children's headwear, jewelry, carpets, curtains, draperies, rugs, matting, ladies' and children's jackets, skirts, ladies' wrappers, house jackets, ladies' shirt waists, tailor-made suits, separate skirts and countless other items not mentioned here. Outing flannel, satcens, fine ginghams, challies, flannels, fancy linens, table covers, bed spreads, ladies' neckwear.

Can any lady in Fort Wayne and vicinity afford to miss this excellent opportunity to purchase high class dry goods at the prime cost price.

50 dozen $1.00 shirt waists, 25c.
100 dozen shirt Waists, were $1.25, for 65c.

REMEMBER OUR SALE OPENS TOMORROW, JULY 5th.

Early Callers Obtain Most Satisfactory Selections.

The Frank Dry Goods Company.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR TONIGHT AND THURSDAY; WARM.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

A FEW WORDS TO THOSE WHO HAVE ROOMS TO RENT.

A little classified ad in The Sentinel is better than any four-sheet poster on your house.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS

A FRIGHTFUL STORY

Not a Foreign Resident of Pekin Has Been Spared by the Blood Crazed Populace.

ADMIRALS QUIT RELIEF EFFORTS

London, July 4.—12:52 p. m.—"Not a single foreigner is now alive in Pekin," is the latest Chinese report which has reached Shanghai.

Earlier reports from the same source describe the condition of the British legation as something awful. It is said that the rooms of the legation were filled with sick and wounded, the killed lying unburied in heaps. It is believed that many members and officials of the Tsungli-Yamen perished when the German minister set fire to the building. That the foreigners at the Chinese capital have been abandoned to their horrible fate seems no longer open to doubt in the light of the message received by the Associated Press from Taku this morning, announcing the decision of admirals regarding the hopelessness of further attempts to relieve Pekin under the circumstances. The same message seems to foreshadow the evacuation of Tien-Tsin by the international forces, pending the arrival of a fully equipped army, and while the arrival of a comparatively small garrison at Tien-Tsin at a point under the protection of naval guns would relieve much of the anxiety, it is felt here that a retreat of the troops is liable to set aflame the provinces at present quiescent.

Advices from Shanghai today say that there is continued fighting at Tien-Tsin, while the German consul at Che Foo telegraphs to Berlin confirming the reported renewal of hostilities. He says the foreign settlement at Tien-Tsin is again surrounded and is being bombarded and that the women and children are to be removed. He adds that the Chinese troops have again advanced against the railroad and that the bridges have been destroyed, but that communication by water with Taku is maintained. The consul confirms the report that the mission buildings at Moukden have been burned and that many native Christians have been killed.

PEKIN LEGATIONS SHELLED.

Shanghai, July 1.—Another message from Sir Robert Hart, the inspector general of customs, dated Pekin, Monday, June 25, reiterates that the situation was then desperate and that the Chinese troops were shelling the British legation, where all the members of the diplomatic body had congregated.

RELIEF EFFORTS ABANDONED.

London, July 4.—A dispatch from Taku dated Saturday, June 30, in Che Foo Tuesday, July 3, says that the British and Russians at a council of officers held on June 30, decided that it was impossible to attempt to relieve Pekin without greatly increased forces. They also concluded that it woul be possible to hold Tien-Tsin, but in the event of this not proving feasible they will endeavor to retain possession of Taku. One hundred and forty thousand imperial troops are stationed between Pekin and Tien-Tsin, while the total of the allied forces which can be counted on at the present barely number 20,000. It is reported that General Ni Si-Chang is advancing for an attack on Tien-Tsin with 80,000 troops.

Another report has been received at Taku to the effect that the Herman guards rescued the body of Baron Von Ketteler, the late German minister to China when he was murdered by the Chinese.

MAY KEEP THE PEACE.

Shanghi, July 4.—All the viceroys of the Yang Tse Kiang region have determined to keep the peace. The governor of Cha-Kian alone is showing anti-foreign tendencies.

Shanghai is safe. The protecting force is increasing in strength daily, but uneasiness is felt.

WAR IS PROCLAIMED.

New York, July 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai, July 3, says:

The foreign imperial decree, dated Pekin, June 25, has been sent by courier to Ha Taio Fung, and thence telegraphed broadcast:

"We are now warring with the foreigners. Boxers, patriots and people, combined with the government troops, have been repeatedly victorious in battles with our foreign enemies. We have sent imperial commissioners to transmit the imperial praise and exhortations to repeat these successes.

"There must be men of similar patriotism and bravery in all the provinces of the empire. We therefore command all viceroys and governors to enlist such and organize them into troops.

"Let this decree be sent to all the high officials in the empire at the rate of two hundred miles per day."

High Chinese officials here stated today that they had received a message from Pekin saying that twenty-four hours would decide the fate of the remaining foreign legations.

Severe fighting continues around Tien Tsin. Admiral Seymour is reported to have been wounded in the pitched battle.

Reports from the surrounding country show that proclamations urging the massacre of foreigners and native Christians have been posted on the walls of missions.

KEYS IN A FIGHT.

London, July 4.—10:25 a. m.—A dispatch from Taku, dated Friday, June 29, and Shanghai, July 3, says a reconnoitering party under Lieutenant Commander Keys, of the torpedo boat Fame, captured and destroyed the New City and the port twelve miles from Taku on June 28. There was little or no opposition. Two bluejarkets were injured by an explosion, and many Chinese were killed.

The river is practically clear from Taku to Tien Tsin, with the exception of a few sunken tow boats and lighters.

In the second attack on the east arsenal on June 27, the Russians were required to return for reinforcements. A force of British, one company of Germans and thirty Americans engaged the enemy, who, with four guns, made a determined resistance, until the whole allied force supported the artillery.

The allies advanced and stormed the west end of the arsenal. Fifty Chinese were killed and the remainder retired. Lack of cavalry prevented the capture of the whole force. As soon as the allies had occupied the arsenal fifteen hundred imperial troops made a flank attack from the city. The British and Russians soon drove them back.

The British casualties number five killed and twenty-one wounded. The Americans only one wounded; the Germans two killed and five wounded while the Russians lost seventeen killed and wounded.

SHOT THROUGH THUMB.

Roy Johns, of West Berry street, shot off the end of his right thumb while celebrating the glorious Fourth this morning. The young man had the member on the muzzle of the weapon at the time and accidently pulled the trigger. The injury was dressed by Dr. W. F. Schrader.

FELL DOWN A LADDER.

James Schapp, of 73 High street, employed in the Tegtmeyer saw mill, fell down a ladder, a distance of ten feet, Tuesday evening, fracturing his right arm between the shoulder and elbow. The bone was set by Dr. F. J. McOscar.

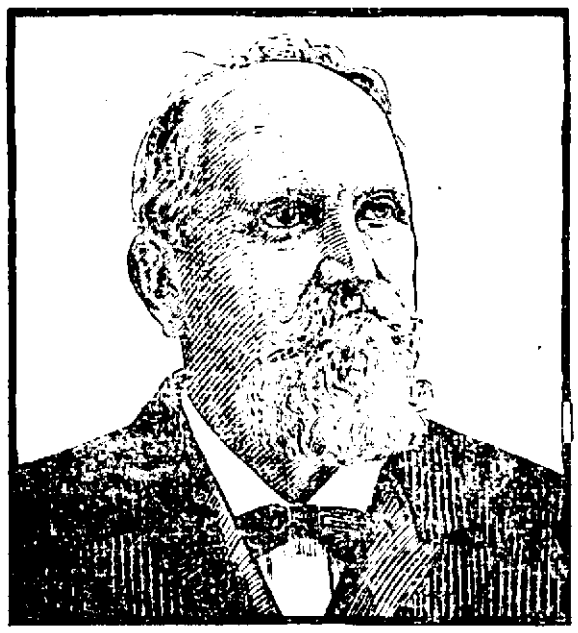
Richard Burlinghame, the young lad who was shot in the lip by a companion a few days ago, is able to be about again.

DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL ON NATION'S BIRTHDAY

Great Convention Starts in Kansas City by Reading of Immortal Declaration Made July 4, 1776.

A SPLENDID OVATION IS ACCORDED HON. DAVID D. HILL.

Convention Hall, Kansas City, July 4.—At 12:02 o'clock today, the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the adoption of the Immortal declaration of independence, the national convention of the democratic party was called to order.



JAMES K. JONES.
[Chairman Democratic National Committee.]

The convention gathered in the finest convention hall on the continent amid scenes and in the presence of numbers that were inspiring. Chairman Jones summoned the great gathering to order and the proceedings were fittingly begun by an appeal for divine guidance. Gov. Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, was made temporary chairman and delivered an address of great force and impressive eloquence. The declaration of independence was read, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by a sweet-voiced young woman from New York and the vast concourse joined her later in singing "America," the thousands of voices swelling into a grand and inspiring chorus.

By far the most conspicuous event of the first session was the ovation given Hon. David B. Hill, of New York. For several minutes the great crowd cheered him and called for him, seeming determined to rebuke the New York delegation for what has been popularly regarded as a wrong to the great Empire state leader.

After transacting some routine business the convention at 2:19 took a recess until 4 o'clock.

CROWD SURGED AROUND.

At 10:30 o'clock the streets surrounding the convention hall were densely packed and every minute added hundreds more to the eager, surging mass. Line of wire cables had been thrown around the building, ten feet from the wall, to keep back the throng, and within this area policemen maintained a clear space, while the tide of humanity pressed up to the cables and threatened to take the building by storm.

The doors were not opened until late, as the doorkeepers were being drilled, and there was no relief for the waiting multitude. Inside the building officials were shouting orders to their armies of attendants, pages and messengers were being sent to their stations, and the last details of preparation were being executed. At 10:15 several of the doors were opened, and the great sweep of seats began to be dotted with groups of spectators. Soon the aisles leading from the public entrance were filled by currents of men and women hurrying to points of advantage. Gradually the huge circle took on motion, animation, color, and the hum of many voices echoed through the hall. An unusual number of ladies was in the assemblage, their bright dresses and picture hats blending with the splendor of the decorations. It was evidently a free and easy gathering, for a large portion of the men divested themselves of their coats, and sat in shirt sleeves, mopping their shining faces and wielding palm leaf fans.

DELEGATIONS SLOW.

The delegations were slow in putting in an appearance and at 11 o'clock the North Dakota contingent was the only one within the area reserved for delegates. From that time on, however, they began coming singly and in pairs, and occasionally in full delegations. But there was little opportunity for heralding their arrival, as they were emptied into tunnels in the delegates' area, giving the crowd little chance to recognize the well-known faces.

The leaders, however, were not among the early arrivals and the spectators looked in vain for the conspicuous figures of the party.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the Third Missouri band of Kansas City, forty-five pieces, broke out with a lively and inspiring air, which brought a cheer from the crowd. But it remained for the strains of "Dixie" to call for the first real demonstration of the convention hosts, cheer after cheer ringing through the building as the well known strains came to a close. Among the early arrivals who appeared on the platform were Senator-elect "Joe" Blackburn, Governor Beckham and former Governor McCreary, of Kentucky. They were given a cordial reception.

They took their seats on the platform only a few minutes before taking their seats among the delegates.

A BAND BREAKS LOOSE.

At 11:11 the band threw inspiration and patriotic fever into the assembly hosts by playing the "Star Spangled Banner." As the strains of the patriotic air rang through the great hall, hundreds of the auditors rose and remained standing throughout the inspiring air's rendition. Even the national banners which everywhere were arranged in gorgeous festoons over the steel framed work of the building seemed to flutter gaily in response to the music. Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, from Washington, faultlessly attired, entered the hall and was accorded a cordial ripple of applause.

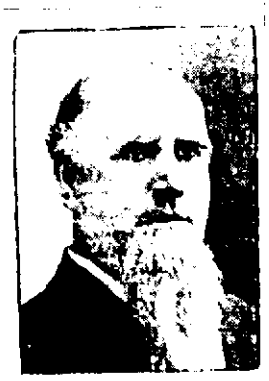
When the Hawaiian delegation entered the building at 11:30, headed by Prince David, a member of the royal family of the Hawaiian islands, the members were greeted with applause.

Closely following them came Senator Daniels, the brilliant orator of Virginia, making his way slowly through the crowds on his crutches. As the crowds recognized him they broke into cheers.

Gov. Benton McMillin, who would not permit his name to be used as a candidate for vice president, and Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, who is slated for permanent chairman, entered together. As usual Mr. Richardson was attired in black, while the governor appeared cool in his white linen suit.

As the hour of noon approached, the time at which the convention was to be called to order, people poured into the hall in living streams. With confusion comparatively slight, the immense concourse was seated. Before the hour of noon every delegate was seated and the 11,000 seats in the hall were filled.

HON. HUGH DOUGHERTY.
Delegate-at-Large From Indiana.



HON. JAMES MURDOCK.
Delegate-at-Large From Indiana.

HON. C. V. MENZIES.
Delegate-at-Large From Indiana.

CALLED TO ORDER.

At exactly 12:02 Chairman Jones

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE SHIVELY BOOM

Indiana Delegation Starts Move to Make Him the Nominee for Vice President.

LEADERS SAY SUCCESS CERTAIN

Kansas City, July 4.—(Special.)—The Indiana delegation held another caucus at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and it is now believed the Hoosier state delegates have solved the vice presidential question.

Messrs. Morss, Daugherty and Colerick say The Sentinel can state that Hon. Benjamin F. Shively, of South Bend, will be the democratic nominee for vice president.

Henry Colerick has been a persistent advocate of Shively, notwithstanding the repeated declarations of the South Bend man, and has received the promise of delegates from many states to vote for Shively in spite of refusals.

BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY.

Mr. Shively was called into the caucus this morning, and repeated his purpose to refuse the nomination should it be offered to him. The delegates from every district declared in his favor, and finally Major Menzies stated that Hendricks was nominated in spite of himself and did not refuse, and Mr. Shively would do likewise.

The delegation instructed Menzies to place Mr. Shively's name before the convention, and the big Indianian offered no further protest. After the decision was reached, Mr. Colerick arose and said: "Thank you, gentlemen; you might have done this two days ago." The action of the Indiana delegation spread like wildfire, and everybody is talking Shively.

The Indiana delegation and the hundreds of visitors from the Hoosier state are enthusiastic since it was determined to support Shively. The Indianians marched to the hall, headed by the Lebanon band, and with voice and flags began the Shively campaign. After the invocation the band marched through the galleries playing "On the Banks of the Wabash." The Indiana delegates hurahed for the Hoosier candidate and hearty response came from all parts of the hall.

C. L. D.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM SULZER.

VICE PRESIDENCY.

Kansas City, July 4.—The vice presidential situation was the more complicated this morning because of the inclination of many of the strongest silver adherents to take umbrage at the action of New York state in refusing to put Senator Hill on the platform committee. The southern delegates were particularly angry, and the suggestion of the morning papers that it was a scheme of Tammany to hurt Bryan, received more than passing notice.

The Tennessee delegation was the first to start the revolt, and, out of pure sympathy this morning adopted resolutions endorsing Senator Hill for vice president, and pledging themselves to vote for him. Several leaders of delegations called on Senator Hill before he had his breakfast and urged him to be a candidate. To all he answered most consistently that, under no circumstances would he be a candidate. To one delegation he said:

"I have no desire to be a candidate. I am obliged to you for your support, but I cannot accept, and I hope you will not present my name."

HILL VERY BUSY.

Senator Hill was particularly active this morning, and while he was as reticent as usual, it was evident that he was still working for a conservative platform, and that he still had hopes of accomplishing his object.

A feature of the morning was the reopening of the Sulzer boom. Although Mr. Sulzer seconded the nomination of Mr. Kellar in the New York delegation yesterday, he was, it is said, acting under orders, and was still inclined to let the vice presidential lightning hit him if it could. At 10 o'clock this morning 500 members of the Commercial Travelers' league called at his hotel with a band. They were headed by H. B. Thompson, of Nebraska, the president, and W. H. Love, the secretary, and they asked Mr. Sulzer to go with them to Mr. Croker so that they might urge him to support the Sulzer boom. At 10:30 they were waiting to get Mr. Croker's ear, but with little probability of success in their efforts, for to make Mr. Sulzer New York's candidate would necessitate another meeting of the New York delegation.

TO ROOSEVELT SHIVELY.

Another effort was made to make Shively, of Indiana, the Roosevelt of the democratic convention by forcing a nomination upon him after he had declined. A number of Indiana men were in favor of this and visited different delegations with that object in view.

The Stevenson candidacy was talked about more or less, but a distinct opposition developed in some quarters, notably by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, who declared that the convention should nominate a man who stood for new issues.

Indiana will present the name of Benjamin F. Shively for vice president. This determination was reached at a meeting held this morning. Mr. Shively was present at the meeting, and while he stated that he did not want to be a candidate, he said he could not refuse if nominated. Under these conditions the delegation decided to present his name and Major Menzies will make the nominating speech.

BRYAN AT HOME.

Lincoln, Neb., July 4—The long distance telephone between Lincoln and Kansas City is being overworked. From noon yesterday until late in the night and again this morning Mr. Bryan was in frequent consultation with convention managers. In addition he received hundreds of telegrams, not only from Kansas City, but from New York and all over the country, proffering advice or news. The Lincoln end of the convention has dwindled down to Mr. Bryan himself and if it is true that at this distance he is able to dominate the proceedings he is doing so gracefully and without sign of friction. Mr. Bryan will spend the entire day at his home. He summoned the telegraphers who are to furnish him details of the convention from the wires run into his house to be on hand an hour before the convention meets, prepared for work. Mr. Bryan has extended no special invitations to friends to discuss with him the proceedings as they come over the wires. But he notified the newspaper men they were

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

What's the secret of happy, vigorous health? Simply keeping the bowels, the stomach, the liver and kidneys strong and active. Burdock Blood Bitters does it.

Diphtheria relieved in twenty minutes. Almost miraculous. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails Instant relief, permanent cure At any drug store, 50 cents.

A little may be sacrificed to an hour's delay. Cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea come suddenly Only safe plan is to have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry always on hand.

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No charges taken out in advance.
Loans also made to salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well-established concerns or corporations without endorsement. We will cheerfully give any further information in calling at our office.
Do not fail to call before you borrow for we will surely save you money. It pays to borrow of us.
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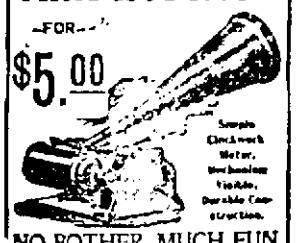
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SUNDAY
6:30 a. m.
8:30 a. m.

A PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The Pan-American congress, to be held in London in July, will assemble delegates not only from all the civilized districts of Africa, but from both Americas, the West Indies and perhaps a representative or two from the sparse and scattered negro population of Australasia. It will, in fact, take in negro representation all around the globe, and give the black man a new notion of his importance and of his social and industrial progress wherever his surrounding circumstances are favorable.—New York Tribune.

THE SILVER MEN.

REPUBLICAN WHITE METAL PARTY MEETS.

THEY WILL NOMINATE BRYAN

ATTENDANCE AFFECTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

CHAIRMAN TOWNE'S ADDRESS

DIVINE INVOCATION VERY HEARTILY CHEERED.

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—The national convention of the national silver republican party met in the Auditorium today. The delegates were slow in arriving and it was some time after 12, the hour fixed for the convention, when Chairman Charles A. Towne's gavel fell, and the party formed in St. Louis four years ago after the bolt of the advocates of free silver from the republican national convention, was launched on its first regular national gathering. Twenty-four states and territories were represented at the convention.

Comparatively few spectators were present, owing to the assembling of the democratic national convention, but there were delegates in abundance, especially large delegations

CHARLES A. TOWNE.

being seated from Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. Other states represented by smaller delegations were as follows: Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Idaho, Michigan, Montana Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, West Virginia.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the Minnesota delegates, headed by a band and carrying a huge banner bearing the pictures of Bryan and Towne, entered the hall amid a roar of cheers, and a moment after Chairman Towne rapped the convention to order and introduced Rev. Dr. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, who invoked divine blessing upon the convention.

Dr. Bigelow's prayer was a passionate appeal for relief from "the chains that are binding us, and the golden padlocks that are being forged for our lips, from the national sin and the vengeance that is sure to follow."

"In that solemn day," Dr. Bigelow continued, "that comes to men and nations, and when that destiny shall have fully appeared, as we are now shaping it, may we not have to point for justification to the altars raised on the souls of our fellow men."

The unusual spectacle was then presented of a minister being cheered, presented of a minister being cheered, loves the populist," shouted a California delegate, and the delegates cheered and applauded.

After the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the band, the secretary of the national committee read the call for the convention. Stanley E. Parkhill, of Minnesota, read the declaration of independence. The reading was loudly applauded.

After the reading of the declaration, the delegates and audience stood while the band rendered "America."

Temporary Chairman Towne then introduced Dr. Howard S. Taylor, of Chicago, who read his poem, entitled, "The Liberty Bell."

Preceding the recitation of the poem the author made a short speech, in which he charged that Roosevelt was wearing the plume which belonged to the Ninth and Tenth (colored) regiments, which caused a demonstration, which threatened to delay the proceedings of the convention.

CHAIRMAN TOWNE'S ADDRESS.

Temporary Chairman Towne then delivered the following address:

"In common with the chosen representatives of that great organization which occupies the center of allied political reform forces of the nation, we have come to this beautiful city to take counsel together touching the danger that threaten the republic; to reaffirm the fundamental principles of human liberty and popular institutions; to declare the policies that should control the legislation and administration of the government and to nominate candidates for president and vice president of the United States.

"The whole circuit of the year could offer to this occasion no other day so appropriate to the object of these conventions as the fourth day of July. It will be one of the chief duties of these two great conventions to meet the present grave crisis in our history, due to the recreancy of republican leadership to the fundamental principles of our institutions, by proclaiming anew the immortal truths of the Declaration of Independence and by calling upon the patriotism of the country to maintain and perpetuate the glorious traditions of the republic.

"For us, as former members of the republican party, an especial, though now melancholy, interest attaches to the Declaration of Independence for the reason that, when the city of Philadelphia, forty four years ago last month, the inevitable associations of the place and the then noble sentiments of the party caused the adoption of a platform of which the following is the first clause of the very first resolution:

"'Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the federal constitution is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions.'

"A few days ago another convention of the republican party met in the city of Philadelphia, the date being selected as near as possible to the anniversary of the convention of 1856. But, mark this startling and most significant fact:

"In all the numerous resolutions so skillfully framed by this convention of 1900, there appears not one resolution, not one word, not one syllable of reference to the Declaration of Independence. Gentlemen of the convention, it needed but this one act of sacrilege to complete the demonstration that the party of Marcus A. Hanna stands for absolutely nothing, in either doctrine or spirit that characterized the party of Abraham Lincoln. The men whom we today represent left the republican party in 1896 chiefly because of its action at St. Louis in betraying the cause of bimetallism and surrendering to the banking combination. Fundamentally that question is as vital now as it was then. But the movement toward the gold standard was only a specific example of a general tendency. A money monopoly has been followed by all the monopolies; and the resulting plutocracy, pursuing the course of its prototypes in ancient and meadival history, now seeks further exploitation by conquest and to entrench its power behind the class distinctions and centralized authority of militarism. That party has become the instrument of the forces of reaction against the principles of democratic institutions. All men who see the danger must unite to avert it. If we had not left the republican party in 1896 we should be compelled, as patriots, to leave in 1900, and forever.

"The present leadership of the republican party has revolutionized the foreign policy of the government, and whether, as we have abundance of evidence for believing, there is a virtual alliance between the United States and Great Britain at this moment or not, certain it is that in the words of Washington we have left 'our own to stand upon foreign ground' and that such an alliance must inevitably be the issue of the present diplomacy of the administration if persisted in.

"In our domestic concerns the republican party, by a careful system of special privilege to the few, has built up the power of certain cruel and selfish influences until they are predominant in industry and politics, and have virtually destroyed the democratic element in our social life and in the government. By law the great speculative banks have been empowered to usurp the sovereign of the unction of issuing currency and to establish a gigantic money trust. Through failure to enact appropriate legislation and to enforce existing statutes and by tariffs dedicated by special interests, vast monopolies in production and transportation have been enabled to erect and maintain a despotism over the industry of the country. Bimetallism, an ancient and honorable faith of the republican party, has been openly repudiated by its degenerate modern leadership, after a course of such brazen hypocrisy as has awakened the amazement of mankind. Protection, declared in Abraham Lincoln's platform of 1860 to be a policy incidentally to be observed in the raising of necessary revenue by tariff duties, has been made an end in itself and distorted into an engine of oppression and robbery of the many for the benefit of the few as represented by the monopolies and trust combinations.

"And recently, as the culmination of a long progress of abandonment, we have seen the republican party turn away finally from its most fundamental faith and sever the last remaining link that bound it to a glorious past. It has repudiated the declaration of independence. It has proclaimed the pre-eminence of congress above the constitution. From the championship of freedom, striving always and everywhere to amplify its guaranties and to broaden its definition, it has descended to become the advocate of the right of conquest and to pettifog in the forum of the reason and sympathy of mankind to show how narrow and circumscribed and accidental a thing liberty is. The rights of unfortunate nations who so prize liberty that they are willing to die for it, are declared to rest no longer in original justice, but on the permission of the republican administration. The platform adopted last month at Philadelphia declares that the 'blessings of liberty' are to be conferred upon all the rescued peoples by the republican party. It was the belief of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln, it was the ancient faith of the American people that God gives liberty to all races of men and that no self-vaunted benevolent despotism can either confer it or take it away. What God has decreed to be the inheritance of all men, McKinley shall not be permitted to deny to any. We appeal from the last platform of the republican party to the declaration of independence, from the impious presumption of a perverse president to the eternal justice of the Almighty Father, 'whose judgments are true and righteous altogether.'"

Mr. Towne's declaration that the republican platform amounted to a repeal of the declaration of independence brought the delegates to their feet, and his statement that the convention had met to re-declare the principles of that instrument was enthusiastically applauded. He then introduced as temporary chairman Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, and presented him with a gavel made from wood taken from the old Lincoln home at Springfield, Ill.

Speaker Teller delivered an eloquent address, dealing with the monetary question and bitterly denouncing the dis-establishment of silver.

FLAGRANT RED TAPE.

A flagrant exhibition of alleged governmental red tape is reported from Natal by the Central News. It is stated that during the siege of Ladysmith when food ran short civilians were necessarily thrown upon the resources of the imperial government for supplies. The commissariat department were not authorized to feed the civilian population of Ladysmith, which during the siege numbered about 800, and so it was found necessary to ask the mayor of Ladysmith to give him personal guarantee that in case of a demand for compensation on the part of the imperial government he would find the money in payment for the food consumed. Of course it was never supposed for a moment that the imperial government would ever so far forget its obligations as to demand payment for the supplies, but it now appears that this demand has been made in the most peremptory manner, and the mayor of Ladysmith has been asked to pay several thousand pounds to the imperial government. This extraordinary incident has created an intense sensation throughout Natal, and it is said that the governor, Sir W. Hely Hutchinson, has been approached and is moving in the matter.—London Daily Mail.

ELIZABETH'S AUTOGRAPH.

An autograph signature of Queen Elizabeth of England was recently submitted to Librarian Allen, of the department of state, for his opinion as to its authenticity. It had been in the possession of a prominent Washington family and was about to be sold. Mr. Allen is a recognized expert in such matters, and after comparison with copies of the queen's handwriting to which he has access pronounced it genuine. It is a very rare specimen. It is on a small square of parchment framed in an old-fashioned daguerreotype frame, and was presumably clipped—perhaps stolen—from some old patent of nobility.—Chicago Chronicle.

RESISTENCE OF RACE TRAITS.

The recruiting officers of the French army in Algiers report the probable survival of hill dwellers descended from the adventurous vandals that conquered northern Africa 1,500 years ago. They are blue-eyed, oval-faced and appreciably much more intelligent than their Kabyle neighbors, whose language they have been induced to adopt. The suns of many hundred summers have bronzed their hides, but dark-brown beards (unknown among the unmixed Semites) are found in every shepherd's cabin of the Algerian Atlas.—Indianapolis Press.

"BROMO" not the same as "BROMIDE" In buying Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the old standard remedy which CURES A COLD IN ONE DAY, be sure that it is labeled BROMO and not Bromide. At all druggists. 25c.

The Russian emperor has contributed the sum of 21,400 rubles of the flora of European Russia, Siberia, Turkestan, the Caucasus and Crimea.

DEMOGRATS IN COUNCIL

(Continued from First Page.)

ascended the platform. As the wave of applause subsided Chairman Jones rapped vigorously and repeatedly, stilling the tumult, and then above the din his voice could be heard announcing: "The convention will come to order. The sergeant-at-arms will see that the aisles are cleared."

Sergeant-at-arms Martin advanced to the front and urged the crowds massed in front of the platform to take seats.

Great disorder prevailed, the aisles were jammed with a shifting, noisy crowd of subordinate officials and intruders, and it took some time to secure quiet. The first business of the convention was the reading of the formal call by Secretary Walsh.

REV. NEEL'S PRAYER.

Chairman Jones now announced the prayer by Rev. S. W. Neel. His prayer was as follows:

Almighty God, Gol of Our Fathers, we acknowledge Thee to be our God. Our nation was founded in faith and hope in Thee. Thy providence has protected and guided us in the past. Thy goodness has made us great. We still recognize Thee as sovereign and acknowledge no other. We are dependent upon Thee. We look to Thee. Our hope is in Thee. Mercifully forgive our sins and guide us into all truth. May we never, as a nation, forget God. Continue ever, as a nation, forget God. Continue Thy blessing upon the delegates of this convention. May they be men who fear God and work righteousness and be acceptable of Him. Inspire them with an exalted patriotism and a broad statesmanship. That part moving among the nations of the earth We have come to a crisis as to our future policy as a nation. Illuminate us by Thy spirit that we may have the power of vision to discern between right and wrong. As Thou has guided us in the past, we humbly ask Thee to guide us in the present. We are now have us from the offense of approaching Thee only to have our views ratified. May we come in all sincerity and humility to inquire what the Lord our God would have us do. Overrule our prejudices and render clear our judgments. Save us from the reproach that any power among us is almighty, but the will of God, as expressed in the voice of all the people. Mercifully preserve us from oligarchy and communism. May the principles of the golden rule prevail; may truth, justice, equality and liberty be guided with tenderness care.

Lord God Almighty, make bare Thy arm Be Thee our God. Grant that what is done here may meet Thy approval. Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Ye ask in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Savior. Amen.

MAYOR REED'S WELCOME.

"Gentlemen will please be in order," said Chairman Jones as the hum and bustle again broke loose, as the prayer ended.

"We must have quiet on the floor. Gentlemen of the convention, I have the honor to present to you the democratic mayor of Kansas City, James A. Reed."

A shout of applause went up as the slender form of Mr. Reed came to the front of the platform. He spoke deliberately and with a clear resonant voice that appeared to reach to every corner of the hall. The first burst of applause that greeted the mayor's speech of welcome came when he spoke of the universality of democratic doctrine which had penetrated, he said, wherever liberty was known and loved. He dwelt at some length on the progress of the principles of the democratic party, which originated, he said, with the liberty-loving people of France and England, and came to this continent for its larger growth, the ultimate development. His allusion to the early leaders of the democratic party, Jefferson and Jackson, evoked outbursts of cheers. He declared that Jefferson believed in expansion only as it made homes for American men upon their own continent.

Dwelling at length on the progress made by the democratic party in the cause of human rights, Mr. Reed grew impassioned in his eulogy of the good work done by it through all the years of its existence.

A yell of applause greeted his announcement that the convention was gathered upon democratic soil, and as the guests of a democratic constituency that always had been in the fore front of the political fights of the country. When he declared that, in the name of that democracy he bid the visiting delegations welcome, and prophesied certain victory at the polls in November, he was interrupted by loud cheers and the applause when he finished was loud and long.

HILL GETS OVATION.

The delegates and spectators had listened with attention, but no very great enthusiasm, to the address, but heartily applauded the closing sentence. Senator Hill entered at this moment and the applause turned to him. "Hill of New York," "Hill," "Hill," they shouted. But it was noticed that the New York delegation did not respond to the enthusiasm.

Hill came in with Elliot Danforth of New York, and stopped at the row. Delegate John McMahon, of Rome, arose and gave his seat to the ex-senator. Hill smiled and thanked him. Meanwhile the crowd continued to yell for "Hill." "Let's hear Hill," with a few hisses interspersed until the chairman finally rapped them to order. A few minutes later they renewed the call but the audience was impatient to get on with the proceedings and showed their disapproval with hisses.

When finally the chairman was able to make his voice heard he introduced Governor Thomas, of Colorado, the temporary chairman.

A round of applause greeted Governor Thomas as he ascended the platform. He looked the ideal presiding officer, tall, dignified, black-grained, his face showing intellectuality and force of character.

CHAIRMAN THOMAS' SPEECH.

He held in his hand the written manuscript of his speech, and in full round voice easily reaching to the remotest corners of the building, he began his address as temporary chairman. He said:

We meet under most auspicious auspices. On the nation's birthday, in a great central city of the republic, at the close and opening of a century, we come together to reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of Thomas Jefferson and our loyalty to their greatest living exponent. We have been selected by the farmer and the artisan, the miner and the mechanic, the producers of wealth in every state and territory of this mighty nation, to register a decree they have already determined, to proclaim a candidate they have already chosen. We come not with the pomp and circumstance of consolidated wealth, but as the delegates of the plain people who believe that all men were created equal, and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We are not here as the representatives of the rail interests which dominate every industrial life, but as the champions of the individual citizen who stands helpless in their presence. We speak not for those who would pivot the finances of the world upon a single metal, supplementing its inadequacy by a paper currency issued by a private monopoly at the expense of the people, but for the millions who believe in the money of the constitution, and in the ability of their countrymen to legislate for themselves without the previous permission of foreign parliaments, potentates or princes.

We are in every truth the party of the people. Our declaration of faith and purpose given to the world four years ago has been strengthened by the passage of years, and is enshrined today in our hearts and votes. It marks an epoch in political history and symbolized the regeneration of the party whose birth was coeval with the birth of the union, whose creed with that union cannot long survive. It crystallized into an undying creed the precepts of our founders—reaffirmed the objects of democratic organization, and proclaimed democracy to be no longer a name, but "a great spirit and a living heart."

The close of President Harrison's administration found the country face to face with conditions of the greatest moment. A deficiency in the public revenues through the reckless legislation and profligate extravagance of the Fifty-first congress has become apparent in the preceding October. A bond issue, prepared in February, was postponed as a legacy to the incoming administration. Trade and industry, long stimulated by unequal tariff laws, were staggering toward a crisis. Monetary conditions disturbing and uncertain threatened early disaster. The storm came in June, when the elements long pent up and long accumulating burst as fury upon the continent. It shook the foundations of our commercial fabric, overwhelmed every branch of trade and industry and spread bankruptcy and desolation everywhere. Its sublimence was the work of years. The misery and ruin it inflicted was fixed in the minds and hearts of the people. The country slowly emerged from the receding flood, the stricken nation struggled to its feet and painfully began the work of economic reconstruct ar, while statesmen discussed the causes of our calamity. In the agony of our suffering they clearly perceived and freely acknowledged its primal source, a vicious and indefensible monetary system. Men differed as to the method of its reformation, but as to the necessity for a change. They wrangled over the merits of standards, but united in condemning an unsound and artificial financial system, the logical outcome of whose operation was inevitable disaster.

The line of division between political forces became, therefore, sharply defined in 1896 upon what was called the money question. That question involved, as we then asserted and as we now know, every other economic problem. It embraced within its wide limitations the issues of labor and capital, of combination and competition, of production, transportation and distribution. It was predicted that the defeat of bimetallism would be followed by the retirement of all forms of government currency, by the dedication of the power of note issue to the holders of the national obligations, the practical consolidation of all lines of transportation, and the consequent domination of every commercial pursuit by a score or colossal monopolies. These predictions have in general been verified.

Democratic defeat had scarcely been recorded when the march of consolidation was resumed. Every pursuit that emerges the attention of man has been exploited, capitalized and appropriated. The earth and the waters round about it have been explored for subjects of monopoly, and those who have thundered against unsound money have used the printing press and the engravers art to turn out thousands of millions of fictitious values, to whose profit the toilers and consumers pay constant tribute.

Every avenue is closed to the competitive energies of the citizen; has been listed on the stock exchange and rises and falls with the turn of the gambler's card. Consolidations succeed consolidations, and as they lessen in number, they enlarge in the volume of their real and fictitious accumulations and their more despotic sway over all material and political interests. These evils starting in their magnitude and inevitable in their consequences move with ever increasing velocity to one supreme aggregation, all powerful and all-absorbing, to be arrested and dissolved by the force of an aroused public opinion finding expression at the polls in support of the nominees of this convention.

The party in power carried the last election by and through the support of the influences which we criticise. Having purchased the right to pursue their various objects, the government has been at all times their powerful ally. Hence the onward march of organized wealth to absolute power and the exaltation of the dollar above the rights and the welfare of the multitude. Hence the crisis in our commercial affairs, whose issue, presented in acute form to the voters of 1900, is that of industrial despotism as against the liberty of the citizen.

Democracy wages no war against wealth. Under her beneficent rule, its creation and amassment have ever been among the most worthy objects of human effort. The desire for material comfort and well being is the very mainspring of progress. The wealth that comes as the reward of honest industry and thrift commands and must receive the encouragement and protection to all. But the wealth that comes through partnership with the government, which warps its prerogatives and perverts its agencies, which absorbs the resources and blasts the opportunities of the individual competitor, levies tribute on the producer and corrupts and poisons all branches of official life, and reduces the citizen to independence upon its will excites our just apprehensions. Free institutions must languish without conservatism of wealth, ethical integrity cannot survive its temptations. Against its continued prevalence the conscience of the nation must be quickened and aroused if its baleful influences are to be destroyed. Modern monopoly is the offspring of the republican party. It is the genius of organized commercialism. It has neither conscience sentiment nor patriotism. It knows neither justice nor morality. Its inspiration is greed and its purposes accumulation. Corruption is its necessary instrument. No public service is too high, none too low, to escape its influences. Its hand is on the throat and in the pocket of every human being in the nation. It sneers at the rights of man, and defies the sovereignty of states. It regulates wages, and the prices of life's necessities. It divides the territory of the union into commercial provinces, punishes integrity and rewards the unscrupulous. It gives or refuses employment at its pleasure. It blacklists the workingman and sets him adrift to starve in the midst of plenty. It marches its battalions of employes to the polls, places its chosen ballot in their hands and coerces their support for its favorite instrument. It is entrenched in the councils of the nation and the states, sits upon the bench, and makes and expounds the law. It gives millions to its political protector to debauch the consciences of freemen and receives tenfold return through the legislation that it dictates. It is marching to despotism under the canopy of the republic. It is the enemy of democracy, which has accepted its gauge of battle. Either the trust or the government must disappear. At the demand of the so-called financial interests, the present congress has enacted a new currency law. By its terms the government has presented to the national banks twenty-five millions of dollars, given them control of our circulation, provided for the payment in cash of the premium values of the greater part of its bonds, and created a perpetual national debt. It has declared for the payment of all obligations in gold, stricken from its contracts the reserved right of the government to use its own money for the payment of debts, and delegated the private interest the power to supplement all deficiencies in the circulating medium by the paper money whose volume they shall regulate, and which the people are taxed to support. The greenback and the treasury note are retired, at least, mass of $350 000 000 in gold is to be kept in the treasury by the issue of bonds whenever necessary, the currency must shrink and curl as the judgment of selfishness shall dictate, and the pretended menace of bimetallism against sound money and the national honor, has been exiled.

This law, commended by the money changer and the holder of idle capital, seeking investment where taxation can be avoided, is the culmination of a series of enactments beginning with the measure of 1873 to strengthen the public credit, by which the financial affairs of the union have been placed wholly within the control of a select few and the burden of debt is constantly increased by the accretion of property values. It is the logical sequence of that sinister influence which has from time to time introduced changes in the public obligations whereby every covenant in the public interest has disappeared. It contains within itself a pandora's box of evils which time will surely open. Those who now applaud will live to curse it. Its consequences will repudiate it when the wrath of an outraged people shall be aroused by the experiences of its operation. The skies are swelling now and the hills are green, but the storm-cloud already gathers over those who have bartered the dearest interests of the people to the organized piracy of a power whose avarice cannot be satisfied with this measure.

Against this iniquitous scheme of finance democracy protests. We will have no money system founded upon the public debt, and dictated by those who hold it. We stand for the gold and silver of the constitution. For a paper currency redeemed upon them and issued by the government as the embodiment of our sovereignty. We would not tax the people for the maintenance of a private money system. We would pay and not perpetuate our public debt. We will dig our metals from the hills, and open our mints to their coinage. We will pay no tribute to Caesar for that which is our own. We will scourge the money changers from the temple of our treasury, and remonetize it to the service and welfare of the common people.

Those who assert that the money question is dead have given but little heed to the lessons of experience. It can never die until it shall receive the righteous solution. If it be true that our monetary circulation is the lifeblood of our commercial system, it must follow that upon its wholesome quantity depends our continued welfare. Nostrums administered in time of stress may postpone but cannot defeat the demand for complete and thorough renovation of a virulent and destructive policy. The democratic party will accept nothing short of this. No substitute for the bimetallic principle upon which substantial and enduring prosperity must depend. Through all vicissitudes of political fortune, the needle of its compass points to that as the magnetic star of sound national policy.

The phenomenal increase in the annual output of gold has materially added to the general stock of primary money and relieves some part of the stress of contraction which has wrecked the real aim of the Indian move to silver in 1896. The consequent improvement in business and industrial conditions may be traced directly to this fact, although the failure of crops in various portions of the world, and the waging of a great offensive war with its accompanying expenditure of millions, have contributed to the general result. The enlargement of the sum of our metallic money has cheapened its value, stimulated prices and set the wheels of enterprise again in motion.

No more signal demonstration of the bimetallist contention was ever witnessed. Had the concurrent coinage and circulation of the two metals been uninterrupted they would have kept the quantity of our money of redemption in harmony with our national growth, and our developments space with the increase of wealth and population. The terrible crisis of the first quarter of a century with their attendant miseries and bankruptcy would have been avoided, and prosperity would have remained with us enduring and enduring. The false plea of 1896, that the monetary volume was sufficient and the world supply of good money for its needs, is now transparent. Its error is admitted in the boast of our opponents that they have increased our per capita circulation. The vast quantities yielded by the mines are rapidly absorbed by the ceaseless demand for its use and its multiplied increase is earnestly hoped for. No voice is raised against its continued production. No fear is expressed that we can be embarrassed by its abundance yet its annual output exceeds that of gold and silver in the years when the latter was demonetized because of its threatened inundation. Our opponents stand confounded by the irresistible operation of a law they have denied. Industry breathes more content because there is more money for her purposes, and her votaries in the presence of its operation unite with democracy in proclaiming the great truth that civilization gains and humanity advances with every addition to the world's stock of gold and silver, that each is the handmaid of the other and both essential to the constant and harmonious progress and development of the world.

If the enormous gold yield of the past few years were indefinitely prolonged and the area of the gold standard were not extended the needs of bimetallism would be relatively increased. But the production of gold and silver oscillates, one or the other always preponderating. The pendulum will again swing to the other extreme. Bimetallists knowing this, knows also that the crisis returns if man shall reject the offering nature presents for our continued prosperity. Looking backward over the past and forward to the coming years, we ask this great nation to provide against recurrence of disaster by adhering to the system of coinage which the fathers crystalized in the constitution and base its future policy on more secure foundation.

The prevailing sentiment of democratic sympathy for all people struggling for the blessings of liberty compelled the administration two years ago to interfere with the despotic tyranny of Spain over Cuba and secured to the oppressed people of that in-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

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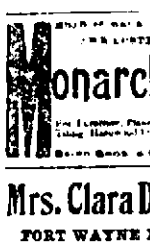

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LOCAL LINES.

W. C. Cams is visiting his sister in Marion.

Mrs. H. C. Underwood is on the sick list.

S. B. Alden has gone to Petoskey to visit his family.

Dr. W. G. Burket is visiting his parents in Warsaw.

Dr. A. P. Buchman has returned from a visit in Duluth.

Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Doughman are at Clear Lake for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Perrine are spending the day at Clear Lake.

Mrs. Catherine Foulhaber is visiting her brother in Cleveland, Ohio.

I. N. Heaton is spending the day with his family in Coldwater, Mich.

The merchant tailors have agreed to close early during July and August.

S. E. Praethers, of Indianapolis, is visiting friends in the city for a few days.

Miss Carrie Weaver, of Salem Center, is visiting Dr. Hammond and family.

Mrs. Charles L. Drummond and children are visiting friends in Huntington.

Charles G. Fox, the plumber, is spending a week at his cottage in Rome City.

Miss Rosa Slagle and Elmer Class were married at the home of the bride on Tuesday.

Miss Myrtel Tiler and Conrad Kummeyer were united in marriage by Justice Tanney Tuesday.

Messrs. C. J. Bott and G. H. Bower spent the day at Ossian, where Mr. Bower was orator of the day.

Clarence Hughes, of Beaver, Pa., who has been visiting Mrs. Ida Overmeyer, has gone to Lima, Ohio, on a visit.

Rev. H. J. Norris united in marriage Miss Clara Whitney, of Defiance, Ohio, and Wesley Knies, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bond and daughter, Persis, and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Rockhill are spending the holiday in Logansport.

The regular meeting of the Hope hospital committee will be held in the parlors of the hospital on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Miss Poulucci, of the International Business college, has gone to Chatham, Ont., where she will visit relatives during the summer.

Miss Elinor Bond has gone to Madison, Ind., to visit relatives. She is accompanied by her uncle, Markey Wright, who has been visiting here.

Mrs. I. N. Taylor and daughters, Ethelwyn and Jessie, have gone to Worcester, Mass., and other eastern points, to be gone during the summer.

Mrs. George Phillips and little daughter have returned home to Grand Rapids after a pleasant visit with Mrs. J. B. Olinger, of No. 6 Thomas street.

Drs. Havice and McOscar removed the eye of J. Shafer, of Ashley, Ohio, on Tuesday. The eye was injured some time ago and threatened to affect the sight of the other.

Father Koerdt united in marriage Miss Mary Warzorek and Valentine Kranz at St. Peter's Catholic church on Tuesday. The bride recently came from Feland for the ceremony.

Mrs. M. J. Blitz gave a baby party Tuesday afternoon in honor of the first birthday anniversary of her little son. Japanese lanterns were given as souvenits and refreshments were served.

Mrs. David Raidy and daughter, Lilian, have issued cards for an "at home" to be given tomorrow in honor of Mrs. Raidy's daughter, Mrs. Joe Schlatter, of Indianapolis, who is visiting in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ritzius, of 498 Fairfield avenue, are the happy parents of a little son. The young gentleman arrived at 12:30 this morning and was a most welcome Fourth of July visitor.

Miss Nellie McPherson, of Orillia, Ont., who has been visiting Mrs. M. V. Tucker for some time, returns home on Thursday. She will be accompanied by Mrs. Tucker, who will visit in Orillia during the summer.

Messrs. G. W. Schaik, Ernst Niemeyer and H. F. Franke, at a meeting of that society on Monday evening, were elected delegates to represent the Walther league of St. Paul's church at the convention in Cleveland July 22 to 26.

Albert N. Payne, jr., of Toledo, O., arrived in the city on Monday evening on his wheel from his home, via Adrian, making the run in fourteen hours. He is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Skelton, of 130 West Jefferson street.

The many friends of William Wallace will be pained to hear of his sudden death, which occurred at the home of his parents, in Columbia City, on Monday morning. The funeral took place at 9 o'clock this morning from the Catholic church in that city. Mr Wallace was on the Pittsburg for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schweiters, who left here several days ago for New York city, sailed Tuesday for Germany, on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the only steamer of the North German Lloyd line that survived the terrible fire in Hoboken Saturday night. Mr. and Mrs. Schweiters will be gone several weeks.

Attorney J. H. Aiken has returned from Chelsea, Mich., for the day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones, of Huntington, are guests at the New Aveline.

Dean Norris is spending the holiday with friends in New Castle, Pa.

The Jefferson club will meet Friday evening and receive new members.

Mrs. Sarah H. Adams has gone to Medina and Cleveland, Ohio, to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Cordrey have gone to Los Angeles, Cal., to reside permanently.

S. F. Bowser and family go to Winona this week to occupy their cottage during the summer.

Mrs. R. W. T. DeWald and Mrs. Charles Muhler, jr., have returned from a visit in Peoria, Ill.

Mrs. C. B. Woodworth and Mrs. R. T. McDonald are the guests of Mrs. C. M. Dawson over the holiday.

Gus Dood collided with an ice wagon in the White Fruit house alley Tuesday, fracturing his arm.

Mrs. Walter Buchanan has returned home to Savannah, Ohio, after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Gray, of this city.

T. W. Pask, representing the Bowser oil tank works in Kansas City, is spending the day in the city with his family.

Mrs. F. C. Chapin, of Toledo, and Miss S. E. Emerson, of Kendallville, are guests in the family of Judge A. A. Chapin.

J. F. Bickel has returned from Indianapolis, where he has been on business for the Wayne Building and Loan association.

Mrs. Kate Faulhaber, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bode, of Force street, left yesterday for her home in Cleveland.

A son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fayser, of East Wayne street, was badly burned with powder from an exploding firecracker Tuesday.

The Knights and Ladies of Columbia meet this evening to arrange a program to be given in honor of the initiation of fifteen new candidates next week.

Louis Goldstine, who has been in New York pursuing his musical studies, has returned home to spend his vacation with his parents at 226 West Washington street.

The A. F. Fanning company, at Auburn, has made application through the agency of Chapin & Denny for a trademark on the word "Kolo," which they use in designating a hair tonic of their manufacture.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

STEMEN—MACBETH.

Dr. Harriet B. Stemen, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Stemen, and Dr. Albert Macbeth were united in marriage at 5:30 at the residence of the bride's parents, last evening, by Rev. H. J. Norris, of the Berry Street M. E. church, assisted by Dr. C. B. Stemen. The bride's costume was white organdie, and she carried an arm boquet of bride's roses. The wedding march was played by Miss Emma Alringer. The ceremony was a quiet one, only a few relatives being present. The wedding supper was served by Lorhlin. Dr. Macbeth was formerly a hospital surgeon in Manila, but resigned his position on account of illness. The bride is a physician well known and well liked, and her many friends unite in extending the warmest congratulations. Dr. and Mrs. Macbeth will remain here about a month.

LIGHTNING DESTROYS HOUSE.

At about 6 o'clock Tuesday morning the handsome home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Souder, of Leo, was destroyed by lightning. The upper floors of the house suffered the most, all the plastering being torn from the walls. Several partitions in the upper floor were reduced to kindling wood by the stroke. The lower floors did not sustain such severe damage, but it will require a considerable sum to make the necessary repairs to the residence. Mr. and Mrs. Souder were house at the time, but strange to say, escaped all injury. They are both over 70 years of age and the shock was a severe one to them.

Want to feel good in Hot Weather Eat... Grape-Nuts
there's a reason

NOTED INVENTOR DEAD.

New York, July 4.—Chas. Wesley Dickinson, inventor of the geometric lathe, which has made successful counterfeiting of bank notes impossible, is dead at his home in Belleville, N. J., aged seventy-seven years.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Wesley Knies and Clara J. Whitney.

John G. Kintz and Rebecca M. Disler.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

FOR RENT.

The store room recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co., 109 Calhoun street. Kimball hall in connection. Apply, 109 Calhoun street or Sentinel office. 5tf

$10.00 REWARD.

For information as to the whereabouts of yellow and white female setter bird dog. Notify 110 Calhoun street. 2-3t

Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairvoyant and mind reader in the world. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office and residence, 28 Chicago street. Price, 50c. 13tf

Mothers, be sure and use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for your children while cutting teeth. It is the best remedy of all. MaySeod&w

Mrs. Clara Diana Stacy will give a health talk to ladies in Trinity M. E. church, corner Cass and Fourth streets, Thursday at 3 p. m. Ladies are cordially invited. 3-2t

NOTICE.

Water rent is now due, pay and save discount. 2t3

G. SCHMIDT.

Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry, has the finest line of Summer Suitings in the city at lowest prices. 27-tf

ROME CITY COTTAGERS' TRAIN.

Commencing Thursday, June 28th, the Rome City Cottagers' Train will leave Fort Wayne at 5:00 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leave Rome City at 7:00 a. m., daily except Sunday. 2 tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Ten-room house after May 1st; all modern conveniences, at 142 East Berry street. Inquire at 140 East Berry street. 13tf

FOR RENT—No. 142 E. Berry; No. 4 Thomas St.; No. 12 Savilla Ave.; No. 609 Calhoun St. W. E. Doud, Corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping; also suitable for lady and gentleman; at 39 W. Washington St. 4-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room, with board, bath and all modern conveniences; also a side room. 29 East Washington street. 10-1mo

FOR RENT—The business room at 31 E. Berry; and also some rooms in third floor of same; price reasonable. W. E. Doud, Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, with bath and all modern conveniences; centrally located; will be vacant July 21. Inquire at 49 Harmer street. 30-tf

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room with alcove and privileges of bath. Inquire at 131 W. Jefferson street or call up Home Phone 1367. 3-2t

FOR RENT—Eleven-room house at 50 West Wayne; all modern conveniences; ready for occupancy by the 11th of this month. Inquire at 41 West Wayne street. 4tf

FOR RENT—The three-story building at No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond, at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR RENT—Residence property at 278 W. Berry, will be fitted with modern improvements to suit prospective tenant. Flat 171½ Melita House 16 Colerick. Swayne & Swayne, 15 W. Main. 3-22-tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house and bath room, with hot and cold water; furnace; electric lights, etc.; newly built, on West Wayne street; nice neighborhood; pleasant surroundings. Apply to College Place Improvement Co., Room 7, Pixley Block. 15 1mo

WANTED.

WANTED—At once, a dishwasher. Apply Harmon Lunch room.

WANTED Girl for general housework; good wages; family of three. 169 W. Wayne St. 4-2t

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—First-class cook at once; $12.00 per week and board and room. Apply at Frank J. Laurent, Montpelier, Ind. 29-6t

WANTED Two men at Mondamin Meadows farm to help in hayfield, one in the barn and to milk cows. Enquire 92 Broadway.

WANTED—Two first class pressmen on catalogue and commercial work. Steady employment. W. B. Conkey company, Hammond, Ind. 4-eod-3t

WANTED—Prescription druggist; must come well recommended. Address, with reference, to P. O. lock box 561, North Manchester, Ind. 4-6t.

WANTED—Men—Our catalogue explains how we teach the barber trade in 8 weeks. Mailed free. Moler Barber college, Chicago, Ill. 30t6

WANTED Gentlemen and ladies to solicit and collect for the American Central Life Insurance Co. Call or address M. J. McCarthy, No. 34 E. Berry St., second floor. 3-3t

WANTED—New ideas. A good living can be made at labor. Fortunes are made in patents. W. G. Burns, patent attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 3-tf

WANTED—Remove the cause. Constipation causes piles and general poor health. Our treatment gives satisfaction. Room 4 Schmitz block. Fort Wayne Oxygenor Co. 12-1mo

WANTED—Hay fever cannot be cured with drugs. The Oxygenor Oxygen treatment will positively cure this dread disease. Fort Wayne Oxygenor Co., 3 and 4 Schmitz block. 12-1mo

WANTED—Special tools and machinery made to order at the South Wayne Novelty Works; also all kinds of machine repairing. Lawn mowers called for, sharpened and delivered. Phone 514 south. 3D Miner St. 27tf

WANTED—If you want money on your household furniture, horses, carriages, pianos and other like security on easy payments; everything left in your possession; call and see us. The Reliance Loan Co., Room 6, Arcade, upstairs; open every evening. 18-1mo

WANTED—All afflicted with a cough of long standing, resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs; it has never been known to fail. Call at 35 Fairfield avenue. 21tf

WANTED—Employment office, at Mrs. Fitzgerald's, 128 Calhoun street, second floor; wanted cooks for in and out of city; second girls and girls for general housework; good wages; no charges to girls; have a man wants work as stationary fireman or janitor. 10-tf

WANTED An old line insurance company wants three district managers of experience for the Fort Wayne, Lafayette and Terre Haute districts; must be personal producers as well as successful organizers; salary and commission. Also a supervisor to assist agents in closing business; salary and expenses. All communications strictly confidential. Address Insurance, care this office. 28-tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT Nicely furnished rooms, with bath, at 131 East Wayne street, upstairs. 2-tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house; modern improvements. Call at 30 McClellan street. 29-tf

FOR RENT Nicely furnished rooms with or without board; rooms 25c and 50c, at Tremont Hotel. 6-29-1m

FOR RENT Two front rooms, second floor, suitable for offices, over Union Pacific Tea Co. Inquire at 102 Calhoun. 30-7t

FOR RENT—The store recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co.; Kimball hall in connection. Apply, Sentinel office. tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR RENT—A nice furnished room, with alcove and all conveniences; also suite for light housekeeping. Address Box 8, Sentinel. 28-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Four room cottage, on easy payments; price, $600, at 116 Chestnut ave. Inquire at same. 20-1mo

FOR SALE—New seven-room house with improvements, on South Broadway. Address Box 5, this office. 22-1m

FOR SALE—Full blooded Beagle Hounds pups old enough for fall hunting. Trautman's Gun Store, 57 E. Main St. 3-16

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Bay horse, seven years old; fine roadster and sound; new top buggy; set of harness. Inquire 301 S. Harrison street. 2-3t

FOR SALE—No. 401 Hanna St.; brick house; new barn; 50 foot front; owner, non-resident; a bargain. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Modern residence at 23 East DeWald; owner none-resident; desires an offer. W. E. Doud, Agent, Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A desirable residence and 50 foot lot on Douglas Ave.; bargain price, confidential. W. E. Doud, over Over National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Lot on East Madison street, on which there are two houses; will rent for $10.00 per month; price $2,200; free. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Ten lots, 30X183 feet, on Hanna street pavement, opposite Industrial park, for $2,100, subject to unpaid improvements. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—I am offering five modern residences on south side at prices ranging from $2,200 to $4,500. W. E. Doud, cor. Calhoun and Berry. 6tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building corner of Berry and Harrison streets, known as the Ninde block. Inquire of S. B. Bond, at the Old National Bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—One of the best known machine shops in Fort Wayne; bicycle and machine repairs specialties. For information address Box 4, Sentinel. 8tf

FOR SALE—New residence, 9 rooms, with every convenience; large and shady grounds; will accept $1,800 less than value; leaving city. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE Either of five modern houses between Reservoir park and Williams grove, from $2,500 to $3,500. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Must sell at once No. 253-255 St. Mary's Ave.; also one house and lot on Huestis Ave. Inquire of H. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St., Postoffice Drug Store. 26-tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house, 13 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well, city water; best of reasons for selling. Call on or address M. F. Schmetzer, Room 12, Pixley-Long bldg. 23tf

FOR SALE—Two small brick dwellings, 230 and 232 Walton avenue; each lot 40 feet frontage; also three dwellings on Maumee avenue, opposite Concordia college; well improved; will sell cheap if taken in 30 days. Inquire at 152 Maumee avenue. L. Bechtold. 19-1m

CHEAP MONEY.

CHEAP MONEY—Eastern and local money to loan on first mortgage security at 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. interest, at the Dreibelbiss Abstract Office, No. 25 Court St. 11-1m

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY A. WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

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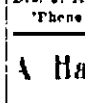

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Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the Best.
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PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.
48 E. MAIN STREET,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Use The Sentinel Want Columns.

Fine Shirt Waists at Less than 1-2 Regular Prices.

50 doz. Ladies' Percale Waists, all this season's styles, that sold at 75c and 80c, reduced to 39c.

25 doz. Fine Percale Waists, all new styles, at 49c, reduced from $1.00.

25 doz. Ladies' Percale, Lawn and Dimity Waists, that sold up to $1.50, reduced to 69c.

Ladies' Colored Shirt Waists, worth up to $2.00, reduced to 98c.

All Ladies' White Shirt Waists at and less than cost.

Special prices this week on Ladies' Linen, Pique and Covert Cloth Skirts

Welker & Nablo,
SCHMITZ BLOCK,
116 CALHOUN ST

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4 1900.

READERS OF THE SENTINEL WHEN TAKING THEIR SUMMER VACATIONS, CAN HAVE THE PAPER SENT TO THEM FOR TEN CENTS A WEEK. THE ADDRESS WILL BE CHANGD AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

The small boy is the real martyr to the declaration of independence.

Mr. Bryan may not be bossing the convention, but things seem to be coming his way rather consecutively.

Lord Roberts continues to close in upon the Boers with every available man, regardless of the turmoil in Asia.

The governor of New York doubtless remarked to the governor of Oklahoma that it would be a considerable longer time between drinks.

Kansas City weather will at least serve to admonish all visitors to the convention that the way of the transgressor leading to a hotter place is the one not to take. Kansas City is as hot as they rare for.

Rio Janeiro reports since January 1 a total of 224 cases of bubonic plague, of which ninety-nine proved fatal. Rio has kept the disease under control, evidently, but it would have been easier to have kept it out.

Seth Low is being talked of for the republican candidate for governor of New York. This may not be entirely pleasing to Senator Platt, but the senator formed a thing or two about Mr. Low during the last municipal campaign in New York which may cause him to give a life-like reception to the man, who is delighted at the prospect.

Senator Depew may have been joking when he pretended to the cabman who was showing him the sights of Philadelphia that he did not know what Independence hall was or what ever happened there, but, again, the senator may have feared that the cabman, if encouraged, would show him the place where the constitution was adopted and turn unpleasantly remind him of something which, as a supporter of the administration, he would fain forget.

THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

One hundred and twenty-four years ago today, in the city of Philadelphia this nation was born in right and purpose and consecrated to human liberty and, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

How far beyond the hopes and perhaps even the prayers of those who brought the republic into being this nation has expanded no one may say; but no matter if the truth could be known, the United States of America today stands in greater or less proportion, greater or infinitesimal, to the ideal of the colonial fathers than the most sanguine of them ever dreamed.

On this day, celebrated every year, it is well for citizens of this republic to recall their country's history, to take counsel of the past and walk "the lamp of experience" seek to illumine the future. Our government is not without flaw and its administration has never been wholly without error. But it has served gloriously its purpose that the governed have a right to voice in the government and as an example of both the beneficence and the practicability of popular rule it has long been the beacon light to other peoples struggling as we once struggled to burst the fetters of tyranny.

Few there are who see the future darkly. The people may err, but they will never go far astray. No wholesome ideal will ever be long abandoned. False leaders preaching the doctrine of error may misguide for awhile, but the common sense of the people, the patriotism of the masses, the entire concordance of the national spirit with the purpose in which this government was conceived will rise triumphant over dangerous teaching and vicious leadership. They will hold eternally fast to that which is good, looking to the Almighty Hand which has sustained and guided them in every hour that was dark and in every pathway where evil has lurked, for future strength and guidance.

PATRIOTISM RULES THE DAY

FORT WAYNE OBSERVES THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Noisy Demonstration Ushered in the Holiday - Good Crowds at the Various Attractions.

With a multitude of attractions at which to while away the day, Fort Wayne has very generally given itself over to an observance of the national birthday. There is little attempt at business, all the county and city offices and most of the mercantile establishments being closed for the day, and proprietors and employes have hurried away from the city's heat to spend the day at some of the points of interest.

The real patriotism broke loose last evening with tremendous vigor, and for several hours the downtown streets were a pandemonium of noise. It continued far into the night and began again with the first flush of dawn across the summer skies. Flags and bunting have been liberally used in brightening up the city, and some of the residence displays are very beautiful.

The intense heat of the morning drove the people early to the places selected for the day, and of these the picnics have attracted by far the larger number. Good crowds are reported from every point. St. Mary's Catholic church people are at the grove east of Lakeside, St. John's Lutheran church is entertaining a big crowd at Swinney park; Emanuel, Zion and Emmaus Lutheran churches drew several thousand to Williams' grove, where the City band is furnishing music. At Concordia campus is St. Paul's Lutheran congregation and its friends, and Miner's grove is utilized by the Church of the Precious Blood. St. Peter's Catholic church has the school yard on South Hanna street. At every point is music and pleasure, and the day is being thoroughly enjoyed. Countless picnic parties have separated to the groves, the parks and the adjacent farms.

The pupils of the School for Feeble Minded Youth have been enjoying the greatest celebration in the history of the institution. There was the annual flag raising and salute, patriotic exercises, a picnic dinner, a sham battle and this evening the day closes with an elaborate display of fireworks.

The races at the Driving park this afternoon drew another good crowd, and the Huntington I. O. O. F. band of twenty-eight pieces is furnishing music for this attraction. Robison park was the objective point for other thousands, and the day there has been one of the most successful in the history of the pleasure resort. The Union and Liberty clubs at Centlivre park, has been splendidly entertaining a big crowd during the entire day, and the illuminated balloon ascension this evening promises to still further increase the evening attendance. The base ball game between the Shamrocks and Ft. Wayne resulted at 4 o'clock, drew out a good crowd of lovers of the national game. The oppressive heat has kept the town, streets in a somewhat deserted condition, but in no particular is there cause for complaint that Uncle Sam's birthday was not thoroughly celebrated in this city.

GUN WENT OFF.

While entering block coal at the ice factory Tuesday evening John Quinn, of 42 Brooklyn avenue, had his right hand severely injured. He was examining the cartridge chamber and had his hand over the muzzle, when he pulled the trigger and the gun went off, inflicting a painful wound in the palm. Dr. E. J. McOscar dressed the injury.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

AMERICA'S FRIEND

STATUE OF LAFAYETTE PRESENTED TO FRANCE.

GIFT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

OF AMERICA TO LAND OF HER REVOLUTIONARY ALLIES.

PRESIDENT LOUBET ACCEPTS

BRILLIANT CEREMONIES OF THE OCCASION.

Paris, July 4.—In the presence of the president of the republic, M. Loubet, the United States ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and a brilliant assemblage of representative Frenchmen and the most prominent members of the American colony the statue in honor of General the Marquis de Lafayette, the gift of the American school children to France, was presented to the nation by Mr. Frederick W. Peck, president of the Lafayette memorial commission, and was accepted by President Loubet on behalf of France. This latter fact constitutes eloquent testimony of the importance the French government attached to the occasion and its desire to enhance the significance of the presentation by having the president of France assume the leading role in the exercises, for which the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, was originally designated. At the last moment the motion was reconsidered and it was decided that on the occasion of the great Franco-American demonstration the chief magistrate of the republic was the only fitting representative of the French republic.

The exercises were according to the program with the exception that President Loubet took the part assigned to M. Delcasse. The monument was unveiled by two boys representing the school children of France and America, Gustave Hennequin, great grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, and Paul Thompson, son of the projector of the movement. After a few words by Paul Thompson and the reading of a dedicatory poem by Miss Voss, representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, Archbishop Ireland delivered an address and Mrs. Daniel Manning spoke on Lafayette and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The morning broke with bright sunshine, but ominous clouds soon put in an appearance. Happily the heavy clouds passed off after a sprinkling of rain had fallen and before the exercises began at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Flags and tropies in French and American colors were displayed on numerous buildings and on or over American-Paris, and the stars and stripes floated from the pinnacle of the Eifel tower, thus dominating the whole city.

The location of the monument is within a small railed-in garden, which henceforth will be known as Lafayette Square and which lies in the center of the quadrangular Place Du Carrousel. The latter is situated on sides by the place of the Louvre and divides it from the gardens of the Tuileries. A specially erected barrier cut off the Place Du Carrousel and only ticket holders were allowed to pass.

Within the square itself, amid trees whose foliage formed a refreshing background, was built a circular grand stand, which was entirely draped with crimson cloth, and in a space in the middle rose the statue of Lafayette, enveloped in the folds of the American flag.

The whole square and the Louvre were picturesly decorated with bunting and detachments of republican guards, mounted and on foot, were stationed and lined the entrance to the square.

A portion of the stand was reserved for President Loubet, the cabinet ministers, and others of the diplomatic corps, Ambassador Porter, the diplomatic corps, Commissioner Peck, Assistant Commissioner Woodward, Maj. Burkett, secretary of the commissioners, the national commissioners, Ambassador Draper, of Rome; Minister Bellamy A. Storer, of Madrid; Ambassador Charlemagne Tower of St. Petersburg, and Minister Harris, of Vienna.

President Loubet was given the right of honor, having General Porter on his right and Commissioner Peck on his left. In the same row were the Papal nuncio, Mgr. Lorenzelli, and Archbishop Ireland. On the platform in front was a tribune of the speakers, and pol with the American and French flags. Beneath it, standing on either side of the statue, were an American soldier and sailor bearing the stars and stripes. To the left sat Sousa's band.

The American military and naval attaches, Kerr, Heistand, Baker, Sims Mott and Poundstone, entered just before the hour of opening, escorting Mrs. Daniel Manning and Mrs. Potter Palmer. A moment later punctual to the time, a fanfare of trumpets outside announced the arrival of the president of the republic, who drove from the Elysee in a pair-horse landau, without an escort.

As he entered the amphitheater Sousa's band played the "Marseillaise." General Porter and Commissioner Peck met and escorted the president to the platform. The band then played the "Star Spangled Banner." The entire assembly uncovered while the national anthems were being played.

President Loubet, who was attired in a frock coat, with the insignia of high rank of the Legion of Honor at his button hole, stood bareheaded.

General Porter then advanced to the tribune and welcomed the guests.

The general spoke the first of his address in English and the rest in French. Commissioner Peck followed him.

A signal was then given and the boys, dressed in white flannel suits and sailor hats, and wearing tricolored sashes, pulled the strings, releasing the American flag enveloping the statue. As the flag dropped and the heroic statue of Lafayette offering his sword to the American cause was unfolded to view, a scene of very great enthusiasm occurred. The whole assembly rose, cheered and waved hats, handkerchiefs and American flags, while Sousa's band played a new and specially composed march, "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty."

When the singing applause had subsided President Loubet stepped to the front of the platform and again the cheers broke forth, Americans and Frenchmen uniting in hearty shouts of "Vive Loubet!" "Vive La France."

The president spoke but briefly, alluding to the traditional friendship of the two republics, the entire audience remaining standing and uncovered until the end of his remarks.

COMPACT FULFILLED TODAY

PLEDGE WAS MADE BY FRIENDS TEN YEARS AGO.

Death Has Removed One Member and a Floral Tribute is Placed on His Grave.

Four Fort Wayne gentlemen this morning fulfilled a friendly compact made just ten years ago today—July 4, 1890. There were originally five friends in the pledge—five cigarmakers who were then in the employ of A. C. Baker, and their names were L. A. Baker, Barney Mettler, O. C. Burlage, Jacob Maisch and Charles McClure.

Ten years ago, while the gentlemen were enjoying a vacation on the Fourth of July, they made a pledge to meet at the atheneum well in the court house yard ten years from that date—July 4, 1900, at 9 o'clock a. m. No plans were made further than this, but during all the intervening years each member of the party has faithfully remembered the pledge.

This morning it was fulfilled, but one face was missing—that of Mr. McClure, who died within a few years after the compact was made. To the others the meeting was a touching expression of the changes of time, and it was determined to take some action in remembrance of the friend who was not present. A handsome floral offering was secured, and the quartet went to Lindenwood cemetery, where the flowers were tenderly placed dabove the grave of their friend. Three of the gentlemen, Messrs. Baker, Mettler and Burlage, are still in the employ of the factory where they worked ten years ago. The fourth, Mr. Maisch, is engaged in business for himself on Gay street.

ALONE IN LONDON.

It is a popular fallacy that for the friendless stranger London is an eerie, lonely place. Richard Jefferies gave permanent expression to this feeling when he described his tragic and smoldering solitude amid the seething crowds of the city. The trouble with the friendless stranger is that he never goes the right way to discover friends. A cursory dip into the London directory should serve to convince him that there are philanthropists by the score willing and anxious to improve his mind, and perhaps even his purse. About 60 benevolent societies are at work in London collecting subscriptions and dolling out help. Their charity appears to cover any native from any habitable part of the globe.

It might, perhaps, be difficult for a prosperous Red Indian to locate his friends in the London directory. There is no society for prosperous Red Indians. They appear to have been unaccountably overlooked. In Finsbury-pavement there is a Strangers' Friend Society, and our Red Indian might think the title a promising one. The objects of this society, however, are benevolent, and he would have to dock himself of his prosperity before he could come within the scope of its articles of association. A bankrupt Eskimo might apply to the society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress. Yet if he came from any part of the ice regions over which the British flag has waved even those hospitable doors might be closed, since an Eskimo subject of the Queen could not, strictly speaking, be classed as a foreigner.

Even a "Boxer" would be better off since he could apply to the Strangers' Rest for Asiatics, and for Hottentots, Africans and benighted South Sea Islanders.—London Daily Mail.

BRAZIL'S FIRST RAILROAD.

The first railroad in Brazil was opened for traffic in 1836. It ran from the head of Rio Bay to the foot of the mountain range upon the crest of what is the summer capital—Petropolis. It is now part of the Leopoldina, and has been extended up the mountain to and through Petropolis. It was called the Maua railway, in honor of its promoter, Evangenisto de Souza, Viscount Maua, to whom the distinction of being the pioneer of Brazilian railroad building belongs.—Secretary T. C. Dawson.

The seaport town of Great Yarmouth, on the eastern coast of England, contains a street that is perhaps the narrowest built-up street in the world. It is known as "Kitty Witches Row," and measurement gives its greatest width as fifty-six inches.

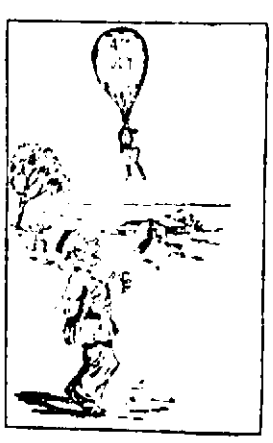
The king of Siam owns an army corps of 300 elephants, all well trained for military purposes and under command of a general.

THE FOURTH OF JULY BALLOON

1—"Come along Johnnie, we'll send it up."

2—"Ah, it's filling beautifully. You hold it until I get more alcohol."

3—"Hurry pap! hurry pap! it's goin'! it's goin'!"



4—"Gone."

SCROFULA

is a blood taint; the blood being full of poisonous matter becomes weak and sluggish, and fails to nourish and sustain the body. S. S. S. is the only remedy that strengthens and adds new life to the blood that makes the blood pure, strong and healthy. Nothing but S. S. S. can reach deep seated blood diseases. Scrofula makes cripples and lifelong sufferers unless treated promptly and with the right remedy. S. S. S. is made of roots and herbs, and is perfectly harmless.

Cure the Blood
Cure the Disease

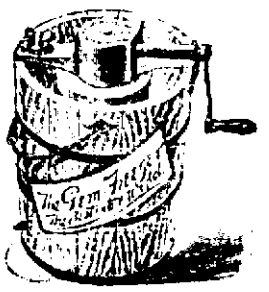
J. M. Seals, 115 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., says: "Ten years ago my daughter fell and cut her forehead. From this wound the glands on the side of her face became swollen and bursted. Some of the best doctors here and elsewhere attended her without any benefit. We decided to try S. S. S., and a few bottles cured her entirely."

Write for book on Blood and Skin Diseases.

SSS

S. S. S. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

The Gem and Queen



Ice Cream Freezers are the mort practical and durable of any on the market. You'll say so if you use them.

C. C. Schlatter & Co.

Hardware, Paints and Oils. 38 and 40 East Columbia St.

MANSON BICYCLES. $20, $25, $31.50 AND $35.

S. & W. Bicycles, $12 to $15. Speed Roadsters, $15 to $20. Lincoln Racers, $20 to $25. Single Tube Tires, $1.50. Double Tube Tires, $2.00. Inner Tubes, 75c. Gas Lamps, $1.50. Second-hand Bicycles, $1 to $10.

BROSIUS & BROSIUS, "MANSON" AGENTS, 31 Clinton Street.

Time Saved Is Money Made.

Cherry Stoners!
Cherry Stoners!

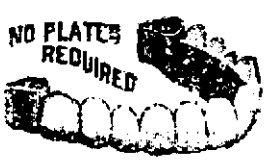
Screen Doors and Windows,
Rubber Hose,
Ice Cream Freezers,
Lowe Bros. Paint,
and a complete line of Hardware.

H. PFEIFFER & SON,

9 EAST COLUMBIA ST. Phone 486.

Builders' Hardware, Doors, Sash and Glass.

Dental Work---Installment Plan.



A great many people want their teeth attended to, but haven't the amount of money to pay for it all at once. Now, to accommodate those patients, we are going to work on the installment plan during July and August. You can pay a little each pay day. We give a guarantee with all our work. Call at once and make arrangements. Open evenings and Sunday by appointment.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
74 CALHOUN STREET. DR. McALISTER, Mgr.

ALARMING.

He—Ah, dearest, I could just die for you.
She—Well, please don't until you buy the ring, darling.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

UNDERTAKER.

ROBERT KLAEHN,
39 West Main.
Undertaker.
LICENSED EMBALMER
Office open day and night.
Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans
No. 24 W. Wayne street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $360,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President Charles McCulloch.
Cashier John Mohr, Jr.

CAPITAL $350,000.
SURPLUS $140,000
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK.
S. W. Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice President.
Jared D. Bond, Cashier.
Charles E. Bond, Assistant Cashier.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $70,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham,
Room 16 Bunk Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex may consult me free of charge at my office, 14 W. Wayne St. Telephone 343.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS
If you have a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're well. If not, you're sick or will be. Keep your bowels clean, and be well. Force in the shape of violent physic or pill poison is dangerous. The gentlest, surest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clean and clean is to take
CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER
Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Write for free sample and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 316
KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

The average working life of a London omnibus horse is five years; that of a tram horse four.

THE SHIVELY BOOM

(Continued from First Page.)

welcome to join him and share in the news at their pleasure. If Mr. Bryan goes to Kansas City, as asked by the national committee, he will start probably in time tomorrow to make his address the same day. Mr. Bryan has not even said he will go, but the belief is that he will and will almost immediately, ahead of the crowd which is coming to Lincoln when the convention is over.

With his nomination a foregone conclusion, local speculation as to his plan of campaign is almost as keen as that over the wording of the platform or his running mate. That he will remain at home much more than he did four years ago is regarded as certain, but that it will be an exclusively front-porch campaign is doubted.

There will be fireworks at the Bryan home this evening and Mr. Bryan will assist in exploding them, providing there is no night session of the convention.

PLATFORM GOSSIP.

Kansas City, July 4.—The opponents of the 16 to 1 proposition were hard at work today endeavoring to agree upon some plan which would prevent the incorporation of the specific provision in the platform. The leaders of the movement conferred in Senator Hill's rooms. They said they had a clear majority against the specific declaration, the only difficulty being as to the management of the affair so as to secure a vote in the convention.

FEAR OF BRYAN.

They knew that the influence of Mr. Bryan is very strong, and, for this reason, intend to avoid any criticism of the part he has played in holding his friends to 16 to 1. The advocates of a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, or a conservative plank, as it is called, have not yet reached a point where they express confidence in the movement, but say it is in good shape for a contest, with possibility of success. It is well known, however, that an announcement on the floor of the convention that Bryan wants a specific declaration for 16 to 1 is likely to sweep the convention no matter what has been or is to be done to secure a modified platform.

HILL IN CONFERENCE.

Senator Hill had a long conference with Congressman Daly, of New Jersey; Victor Brughman, Governor Smith and ex-Congressman Mills, of Maryland, and Mr. St. Clair, of West Virginia. He was seen afterward by the Associated Press correspondent and said:

"Well, things look very bright for preventing reiteration of the silver plank. There will be a good fight in the convention. Mr. Van Wyck will have to stand for it, for Brooklyn is against flying the red rag on the monetary question. The states that I believe are for conservatism are New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Tennessee."

FIGHT IN PROSPECT.

"Do you mean that there will be a fight on the floor by these people?" was asked.

"Of course, the first fight will be in the committee. If we don't win there then we will take it to the floor," he answered.

Mr. Hill was in good spirits and inclined to laugh over last night's episode with Tammany.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The following are the members of the committee on resolutions:

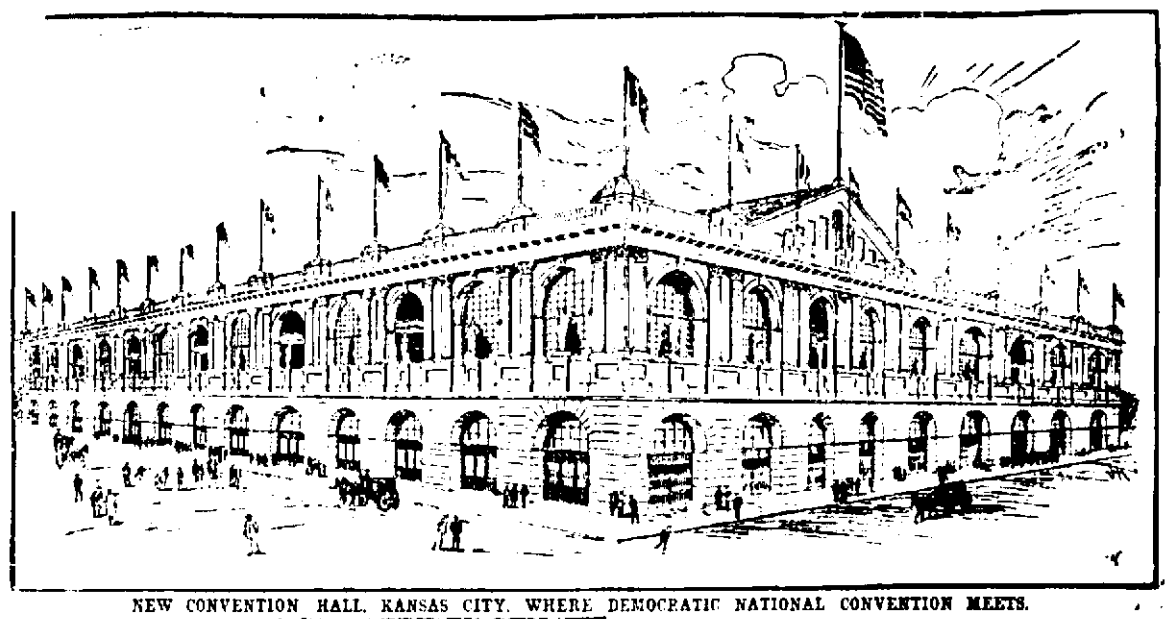
Alabama—J. W. Tomlinson.
Arkansas—J. K. Jones.
California—James G. Maguire.
Colorado—J. R. Fitzgerald.
Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings.

OLIVER H. P. BELMONT.
Mentioned for Vice Presidency.

Delaware—L. Irving Handy.
Florida—C. D. Gibbens.
Georgia—L. F. Garrard.
Idaho—J. W. Reid.
Illinois—Carter H. Harrison.
Iowa—John S. Murphy.
Indiana—Samuel E. Morss.
Kansas—David Overmyer.
Kentucky—J. C. S. Blackburn.
Louisiana—W. F. Blackman.
Maine—Frederick W. Plaisted.
Maryland—L. V. Baughman.
Massachusetts—George Fred Williams.
Michigan—Thomas E. Barkworth.
Mississippi—H. D. Money.
Missouri—W. J. Stone.
Montana—S. F. Hauser.

WILLIAM R. HEARST.
Mentioned for Vice Presidency.

Minnesota—P. B. Winston.
Nebraska—R. L. Metcalf.
Nevada—F. G. Newlands.
New Hampshire—J. J. Doyle.
New Jersey—W. D. Daley.
New York—Augustus Van Wyck.
North Carolina—A. C. Avery.
North Dakota—George W. Freeeks.
New Mexico—H. M. Dougherty.
Ohio—H. L. Chapman.
Pennsylvania—Charles P. Donnelly.
Rhode Island—P. Henry Quinn.
South Carolina—D. R. Tillman.
South Dakota—John R. Wilson.
Tennessee—J. A. Moon.
Texas—Thomas Ball.
Utah—J. L. Rawlins.
Vermont—F. W. McGettrick.
Virginia—Senator J. W. Daniel.
Washington—O. G. Ellis.
West Virginia—J. W. St. Clair.
Wisconsin—D. L. Plumer.
Alaska—Louis Williams.
Arizona—Dr. H. A. Hughes.
Virginia—John W. Daniel.
Indian Territory—George Mansfield.
Oklahoma—J. S. Burns.
District of Columbia—James L. Norris.
Wyoming—Charles E. Blydenburgh.
Hawaii—John H. Wise.
New Jersey—Wm. B. Gorlay.
New York—Norman E. Mack.
North Carolina—Josephus Daniels.
North Dakota—J. G. Eaton.
New Mexico—H. B. Ferguson.
Ohio—John R. McLean.
Pennsylvania—J. M. Guffey.
Rhode Island—George W. Green.
South Carolina—Benjamin R. Tillman.
South Dakota—Matis Taylor.
Tennessee—J. M. Head.
Texas—R. M. Johnson.
Utah—R. C. Dunbar.
Vermont—J. H. Suter.
Virginia—Peter J. Otey.
Washington—Wm. H. Dunphy.
West Virginia—John T. McGraw.
Wisconsin—Timothy E. Ryan.
Wyoming—John F. Hoyburn.
Alaska—Louis L. Williams.
Arizona—John P. Breathitt.
Oklahoma—James R. Jacobs.
Indian Territory—Thomas Marcum.
District of Columbia—James L. Norris.



NEW CONVENTION HALL, KANSAS CITY, WHERE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION MEETS.

Oregon—N. A. Perry.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Alabama—H. D. Clayton.
Arkansas—James P. Clarke.
California—M. F. Tarpey.
Colorado—Adair Wilson.
Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings.
Delaware—R. R. Kennedy.
Florida—George P. Raney.
Georgia—Clark Howell.
Idaho—E. N. Wolfe.
Illinois—Thomas Gahan.
Iowa—Charles A. Walsh.
Indiana—Thomas F. Taggart.
Kansas—J. G. Johnson.
Kentucky—Urey Woodson.
Louisiana—N. C. Blanchard.
Maine—Arthur Sewall.
Maryland—A. P. Gorman.
Massachusetts—George Fred Williams.
Michigan—D. J. Campau.
Minnesota—Thomas D. O'Brien.
Mississippi—A. J. Russell.
Missouri—W. J. Stone.
Montana—John S. M. Neill.
Nebraska—James C. Dahlman.
Nevada—Joseph R. Ryan.
New Hampshire—True L. Norris.

THE FOURTH AT WINONA.

Winona Lake, Ind., July 4.—The "Glorious Fourth" is here and is being celebrated in true patriotic style—a style that is typical of Winona. Exercises and events that are entertaining are being held, and the small boy with the boisterous fire cracker is absent, thus making the day a most enjoyable one. Although, of course, the day is rather warm, people who have sought this cool retreat are gratified to know that it is not as warm here as elsewhere.

WINONA SCORES VICTORY.

Winona Lake, Ind., July 4. (Special)—Winona assembly has scored another success. Yesterday Dr. Sol C. Dickey secured the endowment of the much-talked-of ministers home, which will be erected at once, the contract having been let this morning. The building will be three stories high with some thirty rooms. It will be one of the most attractive buildings on the grounds and will add greatly to the accommodations here. It will be a free home for all ministers receiving $1,000 or less annual salary. It will be dedicated at the opening of the Bible conference, which meets the middle of August. Although this donation is now an assured success, for certain reasons the name of the donor will not be made public for possibly a week yet.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The temperature today in Fort Wayne was as follows:

6 a. m.	74.
7 "	76.
8 "	78.
9 "	82.
10 "	84.
11 "	88.
12 m.	88.
1 p. m.	91.
2 "	91.

CHARGED WITH BASTARDY.

Charles Miller, a young man from Milan township, was arrested this morning by Deputy Sheriffs Stout and Young on the charge of bastardy. Miller was brought to the city and locked up in the county jail. He will have a preliminary hearing tomorrow morning before Justice Butlerman.

VERY SLIGHT BLAZE.

The first fire alarm of the day came at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when a blaze was discovered in a barn in the Wilding coal yards on Murray street. It was extinguished with little loss.

The 13-months'-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gallmeyer was operated upon for removal of a large tumor by Dr. M. F. Schick on Monday. The little one is progressing as well as can be expected.

A particle of rock from a torpedo struck a lady in the eye on Calhoun street today, inflicting a painful though not serious injury.

DAY'S RECORD OF CASUALTY

JOHN THOMPSON NEARLY BLED TO DEATH.

The Annual Chapter of Fourth of July Accidents—Other Mishaps of the Day.

John Thompson, an employe of the Brames bottling works, on Clay street, nearly bled to death as the result of a cut by some broken glass this morning. Mr. Thompson was washing some bottles when one of them broke and inflicted a severe gash in his left hand, almost severing the artery. Dr. E. E. Morgan was summoned at once and on his arrival found the patient very weak from loss of blood. Several stitches were put in the cut and some slight wounds on the right hand caused by the broken glass also received attention.

FELL FROM THE PORCH.

Mrs. Buck, who resides at 148 East Washington street, was sitting on her porch in a rocking chair Tuesday evening when she lost her balance and fell to the ground. One of the bones in her right arm was broken and the injury was dressed by Dr. Morgan.

SCORCHED HIS HAND.

A young son of Mr. and Mrs. McKinnie was playing with firecrackers this morning, when one of them exploded, burning the lad's right hand severely. The hand was dressed by a physician.

R. B. Davis is spending the holiday in company with his family at Winona.

A. H. Perfect is spending the day with his family at Rome City.

READ THE GREAT TRADE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

OUR = SEMI-ANNUAL = CLEARING = COST = SALE

Opens Tomorrow, Thursday, July 5th.

What Are the Benefits?

How much can you save? The ladies of Fort Wayne will answer these inquiries best. They know from past sales the wide scope of this annual sale. Every word we advertise—every item we announce is absolutely true to the letter.

Hundreds of ladies are waiting for the announcement and many hundreds will come to the opening sale tomorrow, attracted by the bargains which are real and genuine.

The sweeping clearing sale offers to the trade at the actual cost for cash the following departments:

Silks, satins, velvets, all overnets, yokings, dress trimmings, veilings, handkerchiefs, ladies' underwear, children's and misses' underwear, laces, ribbons, corsets, white goods, embroideries, dress goods, woolen and cotton; gents' shirts, night shirts, gents' underwear ladies' gloves, muslin underwear, umbrellas, parasols, linens, towels and napkins, children's headwear, jewelry, carpets, curtains, draperies, rugs, matting, ladies' and children's jackets, skirts, ladies' wrappers, house jackets, ladies' shirt waists, tailor made suits, separate skirts and countless other items not mentioned here. Outing flannel, sateens, fine ginghams, challies, flannels, fancy linens, table covers, bed spreads, ladies' neckwear.

Can any lady in Fort Wayne and vicinity afford to miss this excellent opportunity to purchase high class dry goods at the prime cost price.

50 dozen $1.00 shirt waists, 25c.
100 dozen shirt Waists, were $1.25, for 65c.

REMEMBER OUR SALE OPENS TOMORROW, JULY 5th.

Early Callers Obtain Most Satisfactory Selections.

The Frank Dry Goods Company.

Kidney Troubles

Bright's Disease, Jaundice, Pains in Sides or Back, Blurred Sight, Aching Joints, Swelled Feet, Urinary Disorders and Sallow Complexion, are caused by

WEAK, UNHEALTHY KIDNEYS.

THE CURE IS FOUND IN

JOHNSON'S 25 PILLS 10 CENTS KIDNEY PILLS

POSITIVELY GUARANTEED

The popular priced remedy.

None so Good and None so Cheap!

By mail for five 2-cent stamps. Medical Pamphlet Free.

THE JOHNSON LABORATORIES, Inc. PHILADELPHIA.

For sale by DREIER & BEO. and all leading druggists.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring.

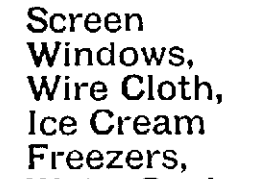
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

No. 141 Calhoun Street.

'Phone 207.

Special Prices For June Only!

For a short time we will make you



The Best Set of Teeth

$7.00! $7.00! $7.00!

Now is the Time! Teeth extracted without Pain, Free.....

When teeth are ordered. REMEMBER this offer is for a short time only. A written guarantee is given with all work. Call and see samples of our work and get your teeth examined FREE.

Arcade Dental Parlors,

BURKET & BAKER,

Tel. 627. Room 7, Arcade.

Open evenings and Sundays.

Geo. Abdon & Co.,

Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP WORK.

No. 1 W. Columbia St.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,

Practice Limited to

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Office hours:—8.30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

20 W. Wayne St. Telephone 253.

Screen Doors

Screen Windows, Wire Cloth, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Water Filters,

—AT—

Rock Bottom Prices

—AT—

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

22 Calhoun Street,

Old 'phone 690. New 'phone 204

DON'T READ THIS.

For Gas Stoves and Screen Doors go to 23 West Main street, Goldstine's place. We buy, sell and deal in everything on earth. Loan office and storage house.

THE UMPIRE'S AID

TIGHTENED DAYTON'S CINCH ON FIRST PLACE.

A BUNCH OF RUNS RACED IN

DECISION AT PLATE GAVE AN INNING LONG LIFE

AND FOUR SCORES RESULTED

OTHERWISE THE VISITORS DREW BLANKS.

At a meeting of the Consolidated Order of Cranks held last evening it was unanimously resolved to offer a reward of $25 for the arrest and immediate garroting of the man who greased the toboggan. There is a general impression that the man is Johnstone, but garroting would seem to be too mild a punishment for that erratic and saffron colored individual. Fort Wayne lost to Dayton yesterday by a score of 4 to 2, when the score really should have been 2 to 0 in favor of Fort Wayne. Fort Wayne played an errorless game in the field and played one of those hitless games at bat—that is really where most of the trouble was. Those four runs, however, will continue to haunt many a fan like a spectre for weeks. All of them were made in the fourth inning after three men were out and this is how it happened: Hardesty managed to reach second on a single and then Burns flew out to "Doggie." Donahue made a single to left, but got to second on Belden's throw to the plate to head off Hardesty, who was getting too busy, but was held at third by the throw; Meyers hit a slow one to Swaim, who threw Hardesty out at the plate and two men were gone, with Meyers on first and Donahue on third. Then Meyers tried to steal second; Bergen made a bluff throw to Holly and Donahue started for the plate; Holly was on to the play like an Indian and passed the ball back to Bergen, who stood ahead of the plate on the third base line—he had Donahue out by at least two feet, but your dopey Mr. Johnstone had too many things to watch and declared Donahue safe. There was no division of sentiment in the audience as to the fact that Donahue was out; from the reporters' box it was hard to determine whether Bergen touched Donahue or not, but its was easy to see that he ran far out of line, which should have put him out in any event; spectators on the other side of the reporters' position insist that Donnie was touched out. It was the third out, but the score doesn't show it. After that Frank hit a sharp one past Brashear and Meyer scored; Frank stole second, Gochnauer walked to first, and Wheeler, after three balls and two strikes had been called, hit a beauty to deep center and Frank and Gochnauer scored; Watkins then flew out to Miller and the agony and the run getting was over, neither side scoring again during the game. Fort Wayne made its runs in the first and second innings and neither was earned; the one in the second inning was the result of a base on balls, a passed ball, a wild pitch, and a missed third strike. Here is the account of the trouble:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Krueger ss	3	1	0	2	4	0
Brashear, 1b	2	0	0	10	0	0
Letcher, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Miller, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Belden, lf	4	0	1	5	0	0
Hahn, 3b	3	0	0	1	0	0
Hollenworth, 2b	3	1	1	2	1	0
Bergen, c	2	0	0	3	0	0
Swaim, p	2	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	26	2	4	27	8	0

DAYTON

	A.B.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Donnelly, cf	5	0	0	1	1	0
Hardesty, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Burns, 2b	4	0	1	5	5	0
Donahue, c	4	1	1	6	1	0
Meyers, 1b	4	1	0	11	0	0
Frank, rf	4	1	1	0	0	0
Gochnauer, ss	3	1	1	1	2	1
Wheeler, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	0
Watkins, p	3	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	33	4	7	27	12	1

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Ft. Wayne	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Dayton	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Dayton, 3. Two-base hits—Hardesty, Swaim. Sacrifice hits—Brashear, Stolen bases—Messrs. Frank Burns. First base on balls—Off Swaim, 4; off Watkins, 2. Struck out—By Swaim, 2; by Watkins, 5. Wild pitch—Watkins. Passed ball—Donahue. Umpire—Johnstone. Time of game—1:35. Attendance—200.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 3.

Pittsburg, 2; Boston, 1.

Cincinnati, 10; New York, 8.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Minneapolis, 9; Chicago, 8.

Cleveland, 5; Indianapolis, 2.

Milwaukee, 4; Kansas City, 2.

Detroit, 5; Buffalo, 2.

INTER STATE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Dayton	37	23	.617
Wheeling	34	22	.607
Fort Wayne	38	27	.585
Toledo	36	26	.581
New Castle	34	33	.484
Mansfield	33	35	.397
Columbus	23	36	.390
Youngstown	19	30	.328

LOST THE FIRST ONE.

Toledo, Ohio, July 4.—(Special.)—Toledo defeated Fort Wayne in the morning game by a score of 5 to 2.

DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL

(Continued from Second Page.)

land the right of self government. Our ultimatum delivered, we solemnly and officially declared them to be free and independent and disclaimed to the world any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserted our determination when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

The traditions of the ensuing war sent Admiral Dewey to the distant Philippines, where another people engaged in the same struggle with the same oppressor appealed to the same impulses of our nature. There he broke the power of Spain, which, suing for peace, submitted to the liberation of Cuba and the cession of Porto Rico. Our government disdained the spirit of its manifesto of April, and became the purchaser of the Philippines in January. Since then we have given Cuba the benefit of our civic institutions by governing her through the war department. We have kept faith with Porto Rico by substituting the sugar barons for the Castilian dukes, and confirmed the Philippine estimate of the white man by prolonging the Spaniards' method of colonial government in those islands of the far off seas. The national sympathy for all who seek self government has been made the instrument by which cupidity and greed hold a feeble nation in thraldom. The right of purchase is invoked to justify the adoption of a so called colonial policy by the great western republic, and her glorious institutions are declared to be for home consumption, with prohibitive duties against their exportation. The constitution is bounded by the domain of the 45 states and the embrace it created has absolute jurisdiction over all that lies beyond them. The bill of rights has become a bill of pluralities, the military government's central idea in the war departments are the agencies of benevolent assimilation wherever the flag floats beyond the confines of the ocean. Imperialism has become a favorite word in the national vocabulary. Destiny is the name of its fateful teacher. Trade expansion is the mystic verbal tie that binds them. All are paraded as the cause of the excuse for every sin against the organic law of our fathers while Cameron's appeals to a so called patriotism drown the solemn warnings of sages and of statesmen against the certain tendencies of the new dispensation. The salve of unavoidable necessity is applied to the national conscience, while its criticisms are stilled by the incantations of trade statistics compiled in the interests of monopolies which pursue their pathway of constant accumulation through all the vicissitudes of the essential years, unmindful of the decay of our institutions and supperbached by the chill and flow of the surging tides of public opinion that soon shall overwhelm all who have used the machinery of the republic for the extinction of commonwealth.

We have cheerfully submitted to a far lesser taxation that Cuba might be free; that Porto Rico might enjoy the heritage of our constitution. We have consecrated our sons to the cause of liberty and sent them freely forth to extinguish the last vestige of despotism in our hemisphere. We protest against payment of tribute as the devotion of love to the cause of empire.

We will emulate neither in conquest nor in government. We would perpetuate the Monroe doctrine, and realize with profoundest conviction that its first and fundamental maxim is never to entangle ourselves in the broils of the old world. We need not despoil the helpless that we may trade with them. We realize that a land empire is the antithesis of empire at sea. We would avoid the latter because once aboard as a national policy, it must undermine our domestic institutions.

We would avoid it because its adoption must lead to other wars and other conquests, to the shedding of innocent blood, to burdensome taxation, to a hopeless national debt, to forcible annexation of other lands, to constant entanglements with the affairs of other nations; in short, to all the evils foreseen by the father of his country, and depicted in that immortal address whose earnest warnings are forgotten or disregarded by our rulers.

We would have no colonial system. Its pestilent breed has already hatched in the Harvard post office and has grown apace for months at distant Manila. It is the fruitful mother of repression and maladministration. It has no place in the economy of a republic. It cannot exist in the atmosphere of free government. It is the mystery of dishonesty and incompetency. It breeds fraud, wrong and scandal. It makes a tyrant of the ruler, a rebel of the ruled. It derives and belittles the home government. It robs and plunders the subject people. It is an instrument of despotism and the antagonist of democracy. It requires for its successful operation a permanent military establishment. Our national standard has a refuge for every style that floats the union of a star for every commonwealth of the system. It has room for every emblem but the imperial pennant of colonial systems.

We believe in the principle which announced the doctrine that to hold the consent of the governed as a guarantee of the rights of the citizen. We contend that expansion already realized surrenders the people of a dependency to the pretext of giving them a boon which governs them by force without their consent, to them the rights of citizens which subjects the American workmen to the competition of hordes of criminals from the slums of Europe. It is time to take account of the cost of the Philippine war in the field and in the family.

The vast blood shed, the countless millions of treasure, the riot of graft and corruption, the waste of energy, the destruction of industry, the loss of life in the open and in the war for Cuban independence has wrought no change in the valor and self denial of the American soldier inspired by the lofty patriotism, the highest devotion to country, he has again testified his manliness and ability to wage her battles and win her victories. On land and sea, under burning tropic suns, in the same campaigns where fathers of York town at New Orleans, at San Jacinto and at Buena Vista established, maintained and perpetuated the republic. To them and to all of their comrades, the nation's gratitude extends. Its debts should be acquitted to their widows and their orphans, to these stricken by ballot and pestilence, to the helpless and the deserving. To care for the men who stand all for the loved ones of those who fall in conflict for the nation, is the most sacred of our obligations, and it shall be our constant care to enforce its just and full observance.

The sentiment which animates the American volunteer and makes him first among soldiers finds its inspiration in popular government, in the identification of the citizen with its republic. The same spirit impels American sympathy wherever democracy battles for existence or struggles for establishment. Wherever freedom makes a stand, or liberty elicits protest, they find response in the hearts and hope of our people. Love of independence is realized to island or latitude. In sunny France, in the South American republics, on the boundless veldts of South Africa, it has given strength to arms that fight and courage to hearts that beat for home and liberty. It has been baptized in the best blood of martyred heroes everywhere. Battled off, it never dies, and we who have for a century bathed in the sunlight of its blessed presence pay instinctive homage to its defenders in other climes. May the day never come when a free people, struggling against the dismemberment or destruction of their country, shall look in vain for sympathy and consolation to us as their exemplars.

We would build the Nicaragua canal as an American enterprise for the American people. We would operate it in times of peace and control it in times of war. We would fortify it notwithstanding the protests or the objections of trans-Atlantic powers. We would share the benefits and responsibilities of its management with no association. We would concede its advantages in times of peace to other nations under terms and conditions of our own prescription, and deny to them, and to all of them, any other identification with its affairs.

We would form political alliances with no countries whatever. We neither need nor desire them. For a century and a quarter we have survived the envies and the enmities of Europe. We have flourished notwithstanding the civil and foreign conflicts of that eventful period. When we were weak, confronted with the embarrassments of distracting internal dissensions, with a government of ill-defined authority, with undeveloped resources and a sparse population, our friendship was unsolicited, our strength despised. Today we are quoted by the nations which would utilize our strength and profit by your association. We are reminded of the difference between blood and water, of the identity of mere speech and origin, of the tremendous advantages that must accrue to us through an alliance with kin beyond the sea. We are told that the growing seeds of commerce, the expansive force of trade, identity of interests and institutions, the bond of a common destiny, demand a better understanding with the motherland. These and other considerations continually suggested and favorably received, justify our protest against any bond of international union. It is as true now as ever that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

We would relieve the people of the burden of taxation. If administrative authority is to be credited, the Spanish-American conflict ended eight months ago. The same authority assures us with every mail that the Philippine insurrection is over. The treasury is bursting with a plethoric revenue, millions wherewith are deposited with favorable banks, which lead it to the people on their own terms—that the volume of circulation may not wane diminution. Not withstanding these conditions, there is an increase of taxation. Measures cunningly devised to fall upon the backs of the people and a few large interests from responsibility for the public burdens, willingly assumed and cheerfully borne in the heat of conflict, press with full weight in times of peace with no sign of relief from the party in power.

His severe arraignment of the "entrenched folly" drew a ripple of applause, and as he proceeded his well-rounded sentences were punctuated with generous and hearty manifestations of approval.

Despite his strong voice, the confusion in the hall became so great that much of the speech was lost to the delegates and spectators.

An incessant hum sounded through the building, mingled with the rustle of thousands of fans, the shuffle of countless feet of messengers and officials, and the occasional yell of some demonstrative spectator.

The audience grew fretful under the disorder and the inability to hear, and there were shouts of "louder" mingled with demands for order.

Governor Thomas proceeded boldly, however, and when above the racket he was heard to exclaim: "South Africa," the crowd caught the idea that he was paying a tribute to the Boers and a roar of enthusiastic approval went up.

There was another cheer when the crowd caught enough of the reference to the Isthmian canal to know that it was to be under American protection and control.

At the conclusion of the speech the building rang with applause, the cheering being accompanied by the flutter of the national colors throughout the hall.

CAMPAU RESOLUTION.

The first semblance of genuine enthusiasm was created when the secretary of the convention, Charles A. Walsh, of Iowa, rose and read a resolution offered by Daniel J. Campau, of Michigan, that the declaration of independence, "drafted by that democrat of democrats, Thomas Jefferson," be read to the convention on this, the anniversary of the nation's natal day. The resolution was as follows:

"The republican party recently in Philadelphia, the cradle city of liberty, where the Declaration of Independence was written, and the constitution was framed, did there endorse an administration which has repudiated the constitution, and renominated a president who has betrayed the principles of the declaration. This convention is composed of men who have the same faith as was in their fathers in this immortal instrument. As a reaffirmation of democratic fealty to the fundamental principles of American liberty, I move, Mr. Chairman, that the clerk be directed to read the glorious declaration of independence, drafted by that democrat of all democrats, Thomas Jefferson, and adopted one hundred and twenty-four years ago today."

With cheers and applause the resolution was adopted while the band in the south gallery played patriotic airs in lead of the enthusiasm.

Then a dramatic scene occurred. As the vast audience was quieting down to listen to the reading of the declaration, two men appeared upon the platform bearing carefully in their arms two large objects, each shrouded completely in the stars and stripes. These were placed, the one upon the left and the other immediately to the right of and in front of the chairman. Delegates and spectators craned their necks to see what was about to occur. All realized that a coup was about to be enacted.

Quickly advancing to the flag draped objects, a man deftly lifted the flag from a splendid bust of Mr. Bryan. As the familiar features of the distinguished leader were recognized by delegates and spectators, a tornado of applause swept over the audience.

From side to side the bust was turned, that all might know whom it represented.

DECLARATION READ.

When the applause had subsided Charles S. Hampton, of Petoskey, Mich., read in magnificent voice the immortal declaration of independence.

As the full and rounded sentences of the great state paper rolled through the hall the cheering and enthusiasm increased, and when Mr. Hampton had concluded the tremendous applause fairly shook the building.

STIRRED THEIR HEARTS.

When the orator had finished the declaration of independence and the applause had ceased Miss Fulton, of New York, was introduced and sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the audience standing and cheering and applauding after each verse. It was an innovation in a national convention.

Then as she finished the last strain the band took up "America," and led by Miss Fulton, the great mass of 20,000 people broke into the stirring words "My Country 'Tis of Thee," singing it through with unison and closing it with a cheer.

AN OVATION FOR HILL.

Then suddenly somebody started the cry for "Hill," "Hill." In an instant Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and New Mexico were on their feet waving their standards and yelling "Hill," "Dave Hill."

The pounding of the chairman's gavel had no effect and for a time it looked like a concerted movement to stampede for the New Yorker.

As delegation after delegation tore in their seats and the chairman's gavel fell, Mr. Hill was compelled to rise and bow. This was the signal for another outburst and nothing seemed to be able to stop the torrent of applause. A few hisses were met with volleys of cheers, and finally a part of New York's delegation arose and joined the applauding hosts.

TAMMANY HELD ALOOF.

Croker, Murphy, Van Wyck and the Tammany delegation kept their seats, not joining in it. For fully ten minutes the applause and disorder continued, the steady rap of the gavel having no effect. Each time a new state standard was pulled up and waved the applause began anew. After his first bow to the audience Hill kept his seat, but he could not disguise the gratification that he felt at the reception accorded him.

Friends urged him to take the platform, but he kept shaking his head negatively.

On the platform the chairman and the sergeant-at-arms tried in vain to get order. Finally Hill himself hoping to stop the torrents of applause, arose. Then the delegates and the crowd howled themselves hoarse. "Hill," "Platform," they screamed. "Mr. Chairman," he ejaculated, but his voice was drowned in the fierce outburst of applause.

"Mr. Chairman," he tried again to say and then, downed out again, sunk laughing in his seat.

COULD NOT BE HEARD.

Just before the demonstration over Mr. Hill began Delegate Joshua W. Miles, a former congressman from Maryland, advanced toward the platform occupied by the presiding officer, waving the Maryland standard. There was so much noise throughout the hall that he could not be heard four feet away from where he stood. He said he had risen to move the thanks of the convention to the young lady who had so moved the convention by her rendition of a song, which had been written by a Maryland patriot. The motion was announced in Mr. Miles' most energetic manner, but it was not heard by a single delegate and the presiding officer found no opportunity to submit it.

ORDER RESTORED.

When after fifteen minutes order was restored Governor Thomas administered a stern warning to the assemblage, stating that the convention was here to attend to business and that if the spectators interrupted the work by unseemly disorder the officers of the convention would be directed to clear the galleries. The call of states now began for naming the members of the various committees.

This was a tedious work, covering all the caucus elections of the several states and territories. When the name of Carter Harrison was called as the Illinois member of one of the committees it brought out a round of cheers and calls for Harrison, which, for a moment, threatened to be a repetition of the Hill demonstration.

VAN WYCK HISSED.

The names of Governor Overmeyer, Senator Blackburn, George Fred Williams, W. J. Stone, also received cheers. When Augustus VanWyck was announced as the New York member of the platform committee there was a storm of mingled hisses and cheers, and another demand for Hill. Delegates Grady and Malloy, of New York, led in the applause for Mr. VanWyck's name. It took a vigorous play with the gavel to restore order and allow the call to proceed.

After the name of the last committeeman had been given Chairman Thomas announced that a motion had been made extending the thanks of the convention to the lady who sang "The Star Spangled Banner." It was carried.

A delegate from Ohio secured the attention of the chairman by some violent gesticulations, and then, mounting on his chair as he was recognized, moved that an invitation be extended to Mr. Bryan to visit the convention. A wild cheer of applause went up before the chairman had been given time to hear a second to the motion.

While the cheering over the Bryan motion was at its height, the booming of a brass band was heard at the south entrance, and down the aisle in front of the chairman's desk came the band which came here with Clark, of Montana.

CONVENTION TAKES RECESS.

And behind it in column of twos, or as nearly as they could keep that formation, the Jackson club, of Nebraska.

The band was playing "Dixie" and the old air received the yell of delight which greets it always. The members of the Jackson club had with them a large number of ladies, and as there were no seats for them, a dense throng was soon packed in front of the chairman's desk.

It was impossible for Chairman Thomas to hear a word uttered four feet from his desk, but some delegate near him made a motion to adjourn until 4 o'clock, which was at once put and carried, amid confusion so great that not one delegate in twenty knew in what hour the adjournment had been taken.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

The convention, having reassembled, at 4:30 o'clock, having no business to transact because of the failure of the committees to be ready to report, took a recess until 8:30 p. m.

The committee on resolutions organized by electing Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman, and R. L. Metcalf, of Nebraska, secretary. Senator Jones had the draft of a platform which had been submitted to Mr. Bryan and approved by him.

MECCA OF THE CROWDS.

Early in the day the crowds began to turn toward convention hall, and all the approaches to the vast edifice were filled with an eager and excited throng surging toward the many entrances, and seeking to gain early admission to the building. With them came bands, marching clubs and drum corps, and to the confusion of their crash and hurrah was added the constant crack, boom, sizz of bombs and crackers as the convention enthusiasts and the small boy vied with east other in celebrating the day. The surrounding street presented the appearance of a state fair under full headway, with scores of tents and improvised restaurants giving evidence that a good share of this sweltering mass which has descended upon the town is living upon sandwiches and lemonade.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN J. LENTZ.
Mentioned for Vice Presidency.

A huge tent, large enough to accommodate a two-ring circus, spreads its white wings opposite the main entrance to the building, and dispenses foaming beverages to the weary and thirsty wayfarer, while next door a huge sheet poster announces that the "Long Horned Champion Steer of Kansas" can be seen inside.

EVIDENCES OF THE FIRE.

Further away there are evidences of the desolation left by the great fire which swept away the convention hall just three months ago today, here the tall spire of a church, with the chancel a mass of ruins, and there the debris of a school house, only the dignified facade remaining. The convention hall itself at first glance looks crude and imperfect, but this is only in its external ornamentation of cornice and column. The substantial elements of the structure were complete and ready for the delegates and the legion of on-lookers in one of the most perfect convention halls ever offered to the gathering of a great party.

The stars and stripes sway proudly from a hundred staffs along the gable and at intervals surrounding the entire building. There are hundreds of these flags topping the structure, giving an idea of its vastness—330 feet long and 189 feet wide. Only yesterday an army of men were busy removing the debris of construction, and they performed this so well that there is not a vestige remaining. Squads of policemen were early on the ground, keeping back the crowds and maintaining quiet.

Inside the convention hall the officials were early on hand to make final preparations. The sergeant-at-arms gave a closing drill to the 200 ushers under his direction, showing that they performed their duties with precision. The doorkeepers, messengers and pages were likewise drilled in their several duties, and the hallways were made ready for the rush soon to occur.

A GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.

The interior of the building presented a gorgeous spectacle of color, alike a tribute to the patriotic sentiment of the day, and to the party about to assemble in convention. The disposal of flags, bunting and shields is quite effective, but there is too much spread and tangle of steel to be subdued by patriotic devices. The great steel roof, supported by massive girders is partly obscured by flags looped into rosettes. The same scheme of flag rosettes makes a rim of color for the gallery, 40 feet above, sweeping entirely around the hall. Lower down, the front of another gallery is flagged with the coats of arms of 46 states and territories, with here and there long streamers caught upon into bows and rosettes, while just back of the platform is a box bearing the red, white and blue inscription of the "New York High school boys."

OLD GLORY THERE

But the eye leaves these details of color and rests on the ten magnificent American flags, each 37 feet long, which are canopied from the top of the building to the sides, two of these monster emblems flanking the chairman's platform like the wings of a stage.

In the center of these, what an opportunity is offered for a coup d'oeil in this scheme of color, with the portrait of the party's idol and convention's nominee. But it, strangely, is not here, and Chief Decorator Baker explains that the national committee has forbidden the hanging of portraits of any living man.

The auditorium is shaped like a great bowl, with the presiding officer almost in the center, while the seats rise tier on tier on every side, back to the remotest corner of the building. In the hollow of this bowl the real business is to be done for here the delegates and alternates are seated and the platform is located. The area for delegates is paved with stone, so there will be no count of shuffling feet. The seats for the delegates are arranged in a great oval, the side toward the platform. The folding chairs for the delegate and alternates make a little lake of yellow in the bottom of the bowl, marked here and there by the tall standards indicating the various state delegations.

Raised about two feet above the stone floor, the platform juts out into the lake of yellow like a promontory in the sea.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform is flanked on each side by the rows of press seats stretching back 200 feet. The platform itself presents evidence of elegance, even gorgeousness and is far more elaborate than the counterpart at Philadelphia. Beneath the chairman's feet stretches a rich Turkish rug of crimson hue, while a great leathern seat is there to accommodate the man who holds the gavel.

Instead of a table before him, the gavel is to fall upon a strange wooden pedestal similar to those used in supporting a catafalque.

HALF RATE CONCEDED.

Chairman F. V. Culbertson, of the transportation sub-committee of the Union Veteran Legion encampment committee, has received notice from the Central Traffic association that one fare for the round trip will be given by all railroads and connecting lines during the sixteenth national encampment of the Union Veteran Legion of the United States to be held in Fort Wayne September 11th to 14th next. This means that a good excursion rate is guaranteed and that thousands of people within excursion distance of Fort Wayne will take advantage of the opportunity to visit this city during the encampment.

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From Ft Wayne to—	Leave	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 3 20 am	* 5 30 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 50 am	* 9 25 pm
New York and Washington	* 5 40 am	* 7 25 am
Youngstown and Pittsburg	* 5 40 am	* 2 25 am
Mansfield and Lima		†12 01 p m
Canton and Pittsburg		* 4 08 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 7 30 am	†10 40 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†12 05 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	†12 25 pm	* 2 30 a m
Plymouth and Chicago	* 1 40 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline	* 3 10 pm	* 7 15 pm
New York and Washington	* 3 15 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 3 45 pm	* 4 05 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 9 30 pm	* 6 50 a m
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 4 45 pm	†10 10 p m
New York and Washington	* 4 45 pm	†10 10 p m
Valparaiso & Chicago	†10 15 a m	* 1 40 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.
In effect June 17, 1900.

North bound.	
*For Grand Rapids and North	11 55 p m
" " " "	6 00 a m
" " " "	4 35 p m
†From Richmond arrives	9 40 a m
South bound.	
*For Richmond and Cincinnati	7 05 a m
" " "	9 45 a m
" " "	12 10 p m
†From Grand Rapids arrives	6 50 p m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 For Eastern Express, daily	3 50 a m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily	11 47 a m
No. 24 Atlantic Express daily	6 47 p m
No. 18 Penn Accom, daily arrive	8 27 a m
No. 30 Toledo Accom, Sunday only	4 30 a m

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express, daily	3 50 a m
No. 3 St. Louis Express daily	9 37 a m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail daily	1 40 p m
No. 23 St. Louis Limited daily	8 20 p m
No. 31 Peru Accom—Sunday only	11 25 p m

Telephones—Home Bell No. 6.

FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	7 05 a m
No. 22 Local Freight (except Sun.)	8 00 a m
No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.)	2 00 p m
No. 4 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	7 00 p m

ARRIVE.

No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.)	12 01 a m
No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	3 00 p m
No. 23 Local Freight (except Sun.)	5 25 p m
No. 1 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	10 55 a m

NICKEL PLATE

9-6-1900

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

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All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

Eastbound to Fort Wayne	Depart
Chicago Express, No. 6	1 15
Nickel Plate Express, No. 8	3 15
" " " No. 4	7 25
Local Freight	* 2 30

Westbound from Fort Wayne	Depart
Chicago Express, No. 1	2 40
Western Express, No. 3	12 10
Nickel Plate Express, No. 7	4 10
Local Freight	* 4 30

*Runs on odd days. Light trains 4 M. Thursdays P. M.

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For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch

SOUTHWARD.	Arrive
No. 462 Way Freight	2 50 p. m
No. 456 Thr. Express and Mail	11 25 a. m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind pls Express	3 50 p. m
NORTHWARD	Depart
No. 461 Way Freight	5 55 a. m
No. 455 Through Freight & Mail	11 55 a. m
No. 411 Detroit and Ind pls Express	5 00 p. m

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 11 leaves (except Sunday)	7 15 a m
No. 13 (daily except Sunday)	4 15 p m
No. 47 leaves (Sunday only)	6 30 p m
No. 15 Local Freight	5 20 a m

NORTH.

No. 10 arrives daily (except Sunday)	11 00 a m
No. 12 (daily except Sunday)	10 25 p m
No. 46 (Sunday only) arrives	10 15 a m
No. 120 Local Freight	4 47 p m

SHOP AND RAIL.

MANUFACTORIES CLOSED AND EMPLOYES CELEBRATING.

ALL QUIET ABOUT RAILWAYS

FOURTH OF JULY BUSINESS IS VERY LIGHT.

TO RAISE EXCURSION RATES

PASSENGER ASSOCIATION TO CONSIDER QUESTION.

All the manufactories and railroad shops of the city are closed today and the employes are enjoying the Fourth in various ways. Many of the men are spending the day with relatives and friends in the country and in other cities, while others are in attendance at the many picnics and celebrations given by church organizations and other societies in this city, and yet others are at the horse races at the Driving park or enjoying themselves at Robinson park. The employes of the various railroad yard offices are those engaged in the transportation service are not thus enjoying themselves, as an effort is usually made to get all freight trains into the city on the Fourth and the men in this service have all they can do today. Only necessary repairs are made in the railroad shops on locomotives that are in service, otherwise the men are not employed.

TO RAISE RATES.

Lines in the Western Passenger association are considering the advisability of raising the rates for certificate plan meetings and of making the rate alike for all gatherings of that kind. This subject is on the call for the meeting which is to be held at the Hotel Superior, Marquette, on July 10, and its discussion is causing considerable interest.

It has been the custom to grant certificate plan meetings a rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip, and in many cases the rate has been lower when the meeting was large enough to warrant it. The proposition now is to make the rate uniformly one and one-half fares for the round trip. The passage of the rule proposed would undoubtedly meet with bitter protest on the part of the countless societies and organizations which have been enjoying a rate of one and one-third fares for several years, and frequently a lower rate than that.

FOURTH OF JULY BUSINESS.

The local ticket agents of the various roads running into Fort Wayne report the sales of tickets very light today compared with former Fourths, with the exception, perhaps, of the Grand Rapids and Indiana road, which took about 300 people to Rome City this morning to spend the day at that resort. The in-coming trains were well patronized, however, especially those of the Wabash, and many hundreds from neighboring cities and towns will spend the day in this city.

SLIGHT WRECK.

Last night a Pennsylvania freight train ran into Grand Rapids and Indiana freight train No. 27 in the east yards. The locomotive of the Pennsylvania train was derailed, the track was torn up and traffic was blocked for several hours.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Nickel Plate Engineer John Cook is sick and off duty.

Nickel Plate engine 18 has gone into the shops for light repairs.

T. E. Short, the Nickel Plate engineer, and his wife are at Palestine, Ind., on a short visit.

Frank Finney, general passenger agent of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western, was in the city last evening.

Fireman Frank Will, of the Nickel Plate, and his wife, are visiting friends in Indianapolis.

James Olive, a machinist at the Wabash shops, had a hand severely injured yesterday while working at his machine.

Wabash Plain Dealer: "Joe Sullivan, the Wabash freight agent at Fort Wayne was in the city, together with his family, Sunday, visiting friends and relatives."

The Packard Organ company made a couple of large foreign shipments yesterday. Fifteen organs were sent to the City of Mexico and a car load of instruments were sent to Switzerland.

The Northern Pacific has countermanded orders recently issued for $3,000,000 worth of new freight cars. The failure of the wheat crop in the northwest is given as the reason for this action.

F. Zimmerman has been appointed assistant general freight agent of the Lake Shore, with headquarters at Chicago, vice W. MacMillen, deceased. C. Howe succeeds Mr. Zimmerman at Buffalo.

As a result of the excess fare agreement the Pennsylvania company will take off its fast train between Cleveland and New York which has been making the trip in fifteen hours and fifteen minutes.

Engineer J. C. Seibold, of the Wabash, was in the city yesterday to get his engine, which has just been repaired at the shops. While here he was the guest of his son, Charles, a machinist at the shops.

H. M. Dohl, who has charge of the air-brake instruction car of the Pennsylvania company, arrived home from the east this morning on Pennsylvania train No. 21 and will spend the Fourth with his family.

Supt. E. A. Gould, of the eastern division of the Wabash, who has been seriously ill at his home in Peru, was out riding last evening, according to advices received today, and is expected to be in his office within a day or two.

Engineer Al. Becker, of the Nickel Plate, is at Lake James, in Steuben county, on a fishing trip. Mr. Becker is an expert fisherman and will have some fish stories to relate and many fish to show to the railroad men upon his return.

C. H. Newton, freight agent of the Wabash railway at Toledo, Ohio, arrived in the city last evening to spend the Fourth with his family, who still reside here. Mr. Newton was for many years the Fort Wayne agent of the Wabash, but was recently appointed to the position he now occupies.

The Lake Erie and Western will run an excursion to Indianapolis on July 22d on account of the state meeting of the Saengerbund. It is expected that the attendance at the meting will be large and the Fort Wayne society will go in a body and a number of others not members of the society will also go on the excursion.

Passenger officials say that the joint passenger situation is firmer than ever before, thanks to the speedy adjustment of the excess fare issue, and there is now a better understanding among all the interested lines than there has been. The passenger situation is comparatively quiet, although travel is large, and from a revenue point of view the passenger outlook is decidedly bright.

The Wabash and the Missouri Pacific are Gould roads, and their transportation figures may be compared with profit. During the last fiscal year the Wabash earned $6,320 gross and $1,748 net per mile, while the Missouri Pacific earned $5,690 gross and $1,711 net. Analysis of operating expenses show that for maintenance of way and of cars the Missouri Pacific expended more than did the Wabash. The latter's expenses for motive power, however, were much the larger, as was also its cost of conducting transportation.

"BROMO" not the same as "BROMIDE"

In buying Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets, the old standard remedy which CURES A COLD IN ONE DAY, be sure that it is labeled BROMO and not Bromide. At all druggists. 25c.

Mrs. A. C. Keel and Miss Ella Keel have gone to Rome City for a visit.

SIX RAILROAD MEN KILLED

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

Half a Dozen Lives Taken and More Than a Score of Persons Injured.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 4.—Six prominent railway men were instantly killed and between twenty-five and thirty persons were terribly injured by the explosion of several gasoline tank cars in the yards of the Ohio River road here today.

At 5:30 o'clock a yard engine was passing down with a train running at a good rate of speed toward the lower end of the yard.

On nearing the shops a switch was discovered open. Before the train could be stopped the engine struck a train of gasoline tanks. Several officials of the road happened to be here, and as is usual in an accident of the kind, they fired a cannon shot at the remaining tanks of oil in order to let the fluid out.

Instantly after the shot had hit the tank it exploded.

Smoke rose in a dense mass. After the fire cleared away a most horrible sight greeted the hundreds of people who rushed to the scene.

Everywhere were to be seen chunks of human flesh. Dead bodies were scattered here and there; injured were lying all over the surrounding territory.

THE DEAD

Following is a list of the dead:

J. H. Hamilton, general superintendent.

Bradley Reeves, engineer.

Edward Shannon, telegraph operator.

Yardmaster Carr.

Master Mechanic Lalime.

—— Bradford, conductor.

Between twenty-five and thirty-five injured were lying helpless about under the mass of debris. They were removed as rapidly as possible to the City hospital.

Many of the injured were suffering internally from the concussion of the explosion, while others were frightfully maimed by flying bits of iron and wood.

It is impossible to state the exact number of injured, as many were carried to their own homes.

At the hospital it is thought that some deaths will result.

QUIETUDE AT THE CITY HALL

POLICE DEPARTMENT ALONE IS DOING BUSINESS

Charles Harrington Goes to Jail in Default of $200 Bail—Other Police Notes of the Day.

A row of American flags girdled the city hall today in honor of Uncle Sam's birthday, but the big building is nearly deserted. All the offices, with the exception of the police department, closed early this morning, and the officials have joined the balance of the American public in celebrating.

HARRINGTON POUND OVER.

Justice Bullerman presided in police court this morning and Charles Harrington, who was arrested Tuesday afternoon by Officer Pappert, had his hearing on a charge of petit larceny. Harrington is charged with stealing about 300 feet of rope belonging to P. A. Randall, and he had tried to dispose of the property at a second-hand store. Acting Mayor Bullerman held Harrington to the circuit court under bonds of $200 and being unable to furnish the surety the prisoner went to jail. Harrington has been a laborer on the big sewer.

Peter Schmuck, arrested by Officer Pappert on a charge of public intoxication, was still demonstrative in police court this morning. He was fined $5 and costs. Peter lacked the necessary $16, and will spend an equivalent number of days in the county jail.

Two young men who were more than ordinarily demonstrative last night in inaugurating the Fourth of July festivities, were fined $1 and costs. The acting mayor then suspended sentence, and the boys were released.

ROBBED THE GROCERY.

Thieves broke into the grocery and meat market owned by Elwin Rich, on Calhoun street, last night, and secured $10 in gold from the safe, which had been left open. They tore the interior of the safe to pieces in their efforts to get the money, and in their haste overlooked $30 which was in two small drawers. It is supposed that other articles were taken, although Mr. Rich has not as yet discovered anything missing. The thieves gained an entrance through a window in the chicken coop in the rear of the store, which opens into the store room of the grocery.

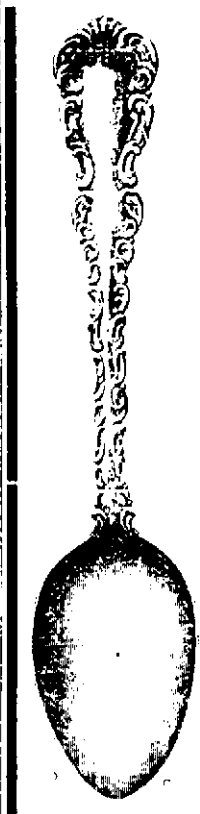
THE DOG'S REVENGE

1.

2.

3.

4.

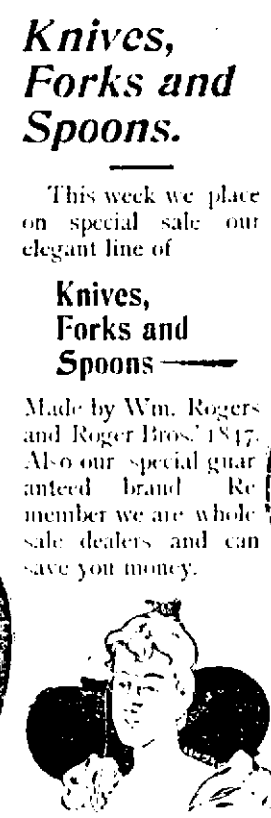


Knives, Forks and Spoons.

This week we place on special sale our elegant line of

Knives, Forks and Spoons

Made by Wm. Rogers and Roger Bros.' 1847. Also our special guaranteed brand. Remember we are wholesale dealers and can save you money.



We Test Eyes By the Latest Improved Methods

J. L. SIEVERT, Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler, 79 Calhoun Street.

BUY THE GENUINE

SYRUP OF FIGS

MANUFACTURED BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Try The Sentinel want columns.

New Railroad to San Francisco

Santa Fe Route, by its San Joaquin Valley Extension.

The only line with track and trains under one management all the way from Chicago to the Golden Gate.

Mountain passes, extinct volcanoes, petrified forests, prehistoric ruins, Indian pueblos, Yosemite, Grand Canon of Arizona, en route.

Same high-grade service that has made the Santa Fe the favorite route to Southern California.

Fast schedule: Pullman and Tourist sleepers daily; Free reclining chair cars; Harvey meals throughout.

Beginnig July 1st.

General Passenger Office
The Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry
Chicago

YOUNG WOMEN

Take your meals at the Y. W. C. A.

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:30.

MONARCH Sewing Machine OIL.

For Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Fine Arms, etc. The Highest Grade. Get it from your dealer.

Baird Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O.

DR. BULSON,

33 WEST WAYNE ST.,

Practice Limited to Disease of

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Hours—10 to 4. Telephone 413 Main.

COME IN AND HEAR

The Edison Phonograph.

All the Latest Records.

Vocal and Instrumental.

Packard Music House,

120 CALHOUN STREET.

Fort Wayne Bird Store

Just received a fine lot of young talking Parrots, Mocking Birds and Hartz Mountain Canaries. Bird Cages and Bird Seeds at

67 E. Main St.

THE NEW

Wellington Cafe.

Right in the center of business. Best 25c meal in the city. Special rates to regular boarders. Short orders a specialty. Sunday evening dinner 5:30 to 7:30. 'Phone 249.

A. B. SHANK, Prop.,

83 CALHOUN STREET.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

COST CUTS NO FIGURE - VALUE IS THE BASIS

THE SAM, PETE & MAX STOCK Including the fixtures and the lease on the building have been sold to

WOLFF BROTHERS At an Enormous Sacrifice.

Possession to be given Aug. 5th. This leaves five weeks in which your dollars are equal to Wolff Brothers, and you may buy any garment in the stock for the same low price we have contracted to sell to them. It means

STYLISH SUITS FOR MEN AND BOYS

At about what the cloth is worth. DO NOT DELAY. FIVE WEEKS PASS QUICKLY.

58 Calhoun Street. **SAM, PETE & MAX.** 58 Calhoun Street.

The New York Store.

OUR FLAG—

Is nailed to the mast—that flag is your safeguard. . . . . .

We are Going to Fight

Cheapness, extravagation and misrepresentation with goodness, truth and plain facts.

Dependable goods at lowest possible prices is the watchword here.

Watch this Space

For announcements of special JULY SALES. Just now there are potent reasons for remarkable underprice selling such as seldom occur this early in the season.

As an Opening Gun—

We will place on sale

THURSDAY MORNING

100 pieces Corded Dimities in choice designs and handsome colorings at

7 1-2c a yard

50 pieces Zephyr Batiste in Stripes and Dresden patterns, beautiful floral effects at

8 1-3c a yard

Our entire stock of imported fancy Piques, none worth less than 35c a yard; special sale price,

19c a yard

Store Will be Closed July 4th.

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.

CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:

Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew E. Hoffman, 2d Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass't Secretary.

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Samuel M. Foster, Andrew E. Hoffman,
Charles M. Zollars, Edward J. Peters,
George W. Fisher, William J. Vesey,
William B. Meyer, Louis Paul,
Henry C. Paul, John H. Bonte,
Charles A. Wilding, David Studebaker.

FIRE WORKS! FIRE WORKS!

Fine Crackers, 2 packs for 5c.
Paper Caps, 2c dozen boxes.
Large 2- box Torpedos, 1c box.
5c boxes Red Fire, 4c, 3 for 10c.
10 ball Roman Candles, 5c each.
All other Fire Works cheap.

E. LEWIS ST. CASH STORE.

S. Gazzo, Proprietor.

Phone 783

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE.

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER,

Office and Residence

13 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an active heart when success can be set right for you. She reads your life history, tells you what you should do in all business affairs. Never fails on matters of law, love affection, lost pets, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures, who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1172 Main.

—THE—

CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY.

Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts

CAPITAL $200,000.00

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits of .....

One Dollar

AND UP.

LOANS Made on farm and City property at low rates

ROME CITY SUNDAY TRAINS.

Commencing Sunday, July 1st, two trains will run to Rome City, leaving Fort Wayne at 6:30 a. m. and at 8:30 a. m. - 2 tf

COME TOMORROW FOR

MILLINERY AND SHIRT WAISTS

Millinery.

Hundreds of new Trimmed Hats for ladies and children at 75, 98c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.98. Easily worth three times what we ask for them.

Shirt Waists.

Choice of 50 doz. full stand- and Percale Waists, in neat stripes, all new, French backs, absolutely perfect in every way, for ..... 39c each

50 doz. extra quality Percale Waists, in neat polka and fancy stripes, made with the new soft cuffs, well worth 75c, for ..... 55c each

50 doz. extra quality Percale Waists, made with the new soft cuffs, fancy, trimmed in front and back the price should be $1.00, get them for 39c

48c for choice of all our $1.00 and $1.25 Percale Waists in some cases, others handsomely trimmed, nothing in this lot worth less than $1.00, get them for 48c

ON ALL

Our fine White and Colored Waists, the saving is great, from 50 to

AT

TAFT'S

Great Closing Out Sale

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE

Garments to order. Full line of cloths for summer wear. G. Schmidt, 57 East Berry. Phone 810. 27-tf

The Evening Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms..... 650
Business Office..... 173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, July 4.—Forecast for Indiana: Fair tonight and Thursday; continued warm; southerly winds.

LOCAL LINES.

Dr. Ernest Cohen, of Cavette, Ohio, was a visitor in the city Tuesday.

E. B. Powell, of Angola, and A. D. MacDonald, of Portland, are in the city.

The Lutheran schools of the city closed today for the summer vacation.

H. G. Gresham, of Louisville, who has been visiting friends in the city, has gone to Indianapolis.

There will be no exhibition of fire works this evening by the residents of East Washington street, between Barr and Lafayette. This is the first time this display has not been given for a number of years.

INDIAN DEEDS TO ALBANY.

The Van Rensselaer estate has loaned to the Historical society, for an indefinite period, the original deeds of Albany given by the Indians. These are in the Dutch language, but they are accompanied by translations and the signatures of the Sachems are in the shape of various animals. These are unquestionably the oldest articles in Albany, and contain invaluable information for the antiquary and historian.—Albany Argus.

CHINESE WINDOWS.

The Chinese window is a quaint subterfuge for obscuring the light of day. It is an intricate pattern of woodwork in straight lines, with pieces of glass stuck on the surface and filled up with strong, yellowish paper. Its principal use is in sealing up an apartment against any inrush of fresh air by normal ventilation. Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THERE'S NOTHING NEW.

Almost all of man's inventions have been foreshadowed by nature. The hypodermic syringe with which the physician injects morphine into a patient's arm has its counterpart in the sting of a bee. The tunnel-borer is an adaptation of the work of the torpedo, or ship-worm. The principle of the balloon is found in certain fishes. The paper making industry is paralleled in the building of a wasp's nest. In the mechanism of a man's body there are joints and levers similar to those used in engines. The automatic oiling of surfaces which run together in an engine is on the same plan as the lubrication of joints in our bodies. Man's nervous system resembles the telegraph in its mode of working. The ball bearings of a bicycle or automobile are not so very dissimilar to the ball joints of human hips and shoulders. The principle of the lever was foreshadowed in the long bones of the human body. —New York World.

A MARVEL OF ARBORICULTURE.

At a flower show in London one of the marvels of arboriculture is seen in a dwarf tree from Japan. The tree, which is 100 years old, is not more than a foot and a half high, and is otherwise fully developed, its appearance not being unlike that of a wide-spreading and gnarled oak. These trees are purposely dwarfed by Japanese gardeners, though for what end, is not clear, and they can be kept from growing after being brought to England by a little simple management. Scottish American.

A YELLOW TAFFETA PARASOL.

If you are of the type of fashionable who cannot get through the season without several parasols order one of yellow silk. Taffeta is the approved wear. Let it be trimmed in moderation with tucks and let the border be hemstitched. Have no lace on the parasol, and order a long white enameled stick with a gilt knob on the end, or a topaz crystal sunk deeply in a pave setting at the end.

CURIOUS HATS.

Some of the hats to be seen in the shops do not look like anything else so much as the tops of baby carriages. They are low, free covered, with a wide, hanging frill of lace over the edge. Almost everything in the way of a hat is large.

The close supply of the world is produced on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, which constitute the principal producing territory of the sultanate. Cloves were at one time the only economic product supplied to foreign countries by Zanzibar.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

DEATH OF MRS. MARY TAYLOR

WAS POSTMISTRESS AT THURMAN MANY YEARS.

George Merz Expires Suddenly From Heart Trouble The Deaths and Funerals.

Mrs. Mary Vilas Pond Taylor, for forty years a resident of Allen county, died at 6 o'clock this morning at her home in St. Joe township. For many years Mrs. Taylor was postmistress at Thurman.

Mrs. Taylor was born at Alstene, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, July 11, 1822, and was married to Arthur M. Taylor at Alabama, N. Y., February 18, 1846. She and Mr. Taylor came to this county in February, 1800, and Mrs. Taylor has resided on the farm in St. Joe township ever since that date. Her husband died August 15, 1895, and ever since that date Mrs. Taylor has been an invalid from rheumatism.

Early in life Mrs. Taylor identified herself with the Baptist church, and at the time of her death held membership in the First Baptist church of this city. Her whole life has been that of a consistent Christian, and has been a great influence for good in the community in which she lived. The M. E. class which meets at Taylor chapel, situated on a corner of her farm, has ever had her watchful care.

Deceased was the last of her father's family, all others having preceded her, and aside from nephews and nieces, has no near relatives. Mrs. Allen H. Dougall, of this city, is an adopted daughter of Mrs. Taylor, and Charles K. Taylor, of St. Joe township, and George Taylor, of Crown Point, were raised by her. Captain and Mrs. Dougall were called to the bedside of the dying woman during the night.

The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

MERZ.

Heart trouble caused the sudden death of George Merz, at 4:30 Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Merz was a resident of Coldwater, Mich., but little more than a week ago came to Fort Wayne for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Merz, of Holman street.

Merz had made no complaint of feeling ill, and with several companions was sitting at the rear of a saloon at 213 Hanna street, engaged in conversation. Finally he undertook to arise, but fell. Regaining his feet Merz told his companions that he was not feeling well and was going home. He had gone but a short distance when he again sank to the ground. Friends carried him beneath an adjacent shed, where he died a few minutes later.

Merz had eaten a hearty dinner, but soon after was observed to be spitting blood. The remains were taken to Peltier's undertaking establishment, where Coroner Barnett conducted a post mortem examination. Merz was about 31 years of age, and besides his wife, leaves parents, two brothers, William and Peter, jr., and seven sisters.

The funeral arrangements will not be announced until after the arrival of Mrs. Merz from Coldwater. She is expected in the city this evening.

NOVITSKY.

Agnes C. Novitsky, aged 6 months, died Tuesday afternoon from cholera infantum at her home, 267 Hanna street.

Funeral services will be held from St. Peter's Catholic church Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THIEME.

Frederick Thieme, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Thieme, of 10 Lasselle street, died at 3 o'clock this morning from summer complaint. The little one was 4 months old.

Funeral services will be held from the residence Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Concordia

HABIG.

Harry Habig, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. August Habig, of 280 Buchanan street, died at 1:20 o'clock this morning of cholera infantum, at the age of 7 months.

The funeral services will be held from the residence Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. Ruhl will officiate and the interment will be at Lindenwood.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Fahlsing. Funeral services of William F. Fahlsing will be held from the residence, 334 East Washington street, Thursday afternoon, Rev. J. Miller officiating.

Thompson. Funeral services of James Spicer Thompson will be held from the residence, on Piqua avenue, Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Fleming. Funeral services of James W. Fleming will be held from the residence, in Perry township Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

The pall-bearers will be Messrs. Benjamin McQuiston, George Pfeiffer, William Root, Charles Tilden, Louis Geller and Charles Goheen.

Kelpin.—Funeral services of Ludwig Kelpin will be held from the residence, on South Hanna street, Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Rev. Ch. Luhr will officiate and the interment will be at Concordia.

BADLY BURNED BY POWDER.

Rudy Banks, a young man about 10 years of age, residing at the corner of East Creighton avenue and John street, was badly burned last night while firing a small cannon. The lad's face was filled with powder, the injury involving one of his eyes, and considerable hemorrhage resulted. It is believed the eye can be saved.

CIVIC PRIDE BUTTONS.

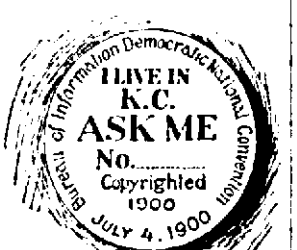
Kansas Citizens to Wear Them Convention Week.

LATEST SCHEME TO RAISE FUNDS.

These Badges Will Be Displayed on Coat Lapels of 2,500 Walking Information Bureaus—How Mr. Hamilton's Committee Has Systematized Its Work.—Hotel Bulletin Out.

When the Democratic national convention convenes and the city is filled with people from every congressional district in this broad land, there will be 2,500 good Kansas Cityans wearing in the lapels of their coats conspicuous buttons which will bear these words: "I live in K. C. Ask me."

It is a plan of the information bureau of the national convention committee, and it has a double purpose, says the Kansas City Star. The first is to assist the strangers in the city to obtain



CIVIC PRIDE BUTTON FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

whatever information they want. Any one wearing an "Ask me" button is expected to give cheerful answer to every inquiry that may be made of him. It is a scheme to increase the hospitality of the city. The buttons are to be worn by business men and others who are on the streets, and the big button will speak so plainly that no stranger should hesitate to ask for information. The second purpose in giving out the buttons is to raise $2,500 to aid in defraying the expenses of the information bureau. The committee, of which A. D. L. Hamilton is chairman, proposes to sell the "Ask me" buttons at $1 each. The wearer of one of the buttons becomes a member of a great reception committee and an official part of the organization which is to entertain the visitors to Kansas City during the big convention. The "Ask me" buttons were recently distributed.

"We are carrying on the work of the bureau without financial assistance from the local committee," said Chairman Hamilton recently, "and we have adopted the button scheme to help us out. It will be a badge of loyalty and of civic pride, and I anticipate no difficulty in disposing of every one of the 2,500. We shall number each button, and as they are sold we propose to publish the numbers and the names of the owners, so that all may know who has volunteered to assist visitors to the national convention by willingly giving information about the city when requested to do so."

The information bureau will have heavy expenses to bear during the convention. But the bureau, although organized under the convention executive committee, intends to carry its own burdens. It is going to raise all the money that it needs. The bureau will have one central office in the New York Life building. Aside from that, it will have 25 substations distributed over various parts of the city. The bureau will employ about 150 guides. Half of these are to be at the central station, and the others will be divided among the substations. Each substation will have jurisdiction over a defined territory, and the central office will have control over all. Every substation will have a list of all available rooms to be let in its particular district. A stranger who calls and applies for rooms will be allowed to make his selection, and then one of the guides will escort the visitor to the room selected. This plan will facilitate the work of the committee and prove an accommodation to Kansas City's guests.

The bureau has just issued a third bulletin, called the "Hotel Bulletin." This gives a complete list of all the hotels, rooming houses without board, boarding houses without rooms and rooming houses with bath and board in the city. The bulletin gives the location of each hotel and rooming house, the number of rooms in each and the price of accommodations. The list was sent out by thousands to all parts of the country. They reach delegates, state and national committee men, and there is a mailing list to 1,700 newspapers. Many of these advance sheets of information are sent out also by hotels and mercantile firms in the city. This information is given on a large sheet of thin paper, on the reverse side of the sheet is a map of Kansas city showing the theaters, parks, depots, hotels and other important places. It is the third that has been issued by the bureau.

The Latest Diversion.

The latest diversion in rural society comes from Copake, N. Y., where the citizens organized a combination bee and went out into the graveyard and straightened up all the toppling monuments and headstones.

Paris Omnibuses.

The omnibus company of Paris on the occasion of the exposition this year will have 92 lines and 1,500 vehicles, performing 22,000 journeys a day and capable of transporting 1,028,000 passengers.

KANSAS EXPOSITION PLAN.

Will Ask Congress For a Million Dollars.

Kansans are pushing the semicentennial exposition which it purposes to hold in Topeka in 1904. Congress will be asked to appropriate $1,000,000 to aid Kansas in getting up its exposition, says the St. Louis Republic. The promoters of the scheme will soon invite the members of the Kansas delegation in congress, both senators and the eight congressmen, to hold a conference in Topeka to discuss the matter.

It is pointed out that congress has helped out a number of cities and states with appropriations, and the argument is made that Kansas should be given similar treatment. Chicago got several millions. Omaha had a liberal allowance, and St. Louis has just secured $5,000,000. The promoters in Topeka believe that in asking for an appropriation of $1,000,000 Kansas is extremely modest.

Hard to Carve.

It is said that the powers will not dismember or partition China. Perhaps they can't, says the Atlanta Constitution. Did you ever think of that? What can be done with 400,000,000 people?

Needed In His Business.

The emperor of Germany will want a larger navy worse than ever, says the Washington Star, if the present tendency of affairs in China continues.

About 1,200 negroes in Jamaica and adjacent islands have been engaged to help build a railroad from Quito to the coast of Ecuador.

SHOCKING HOLIDAY CATASTROPHE

Thirty-Five Trolley Car Passengers Plunged Over an Embankment and Killed and Many Injured at Tacoma, Wash.

Tacoma, Wash., July 4.—Thirty-five men, women and children were killed and eighteen were injured—nine fatally—in the wrecking of a trolley on the outskirts of Tacoma today.

The names of the victims are not yet obtainable.

Happy excursionists 101 of them boarded a trolley car at Edison, a suburb, at 8:30 o'clock. They were en route to this city to view the civic parade. The car bowled along at a good speed and left the rails. The motorman was powerless to check its speed. A gulch 120 feet yawned below. Only a slight rail of wood ran along the edge of the precipice.

This was shattered like a reed. Frantic screams filled the air as the panic-stricken passengers were borne to certain death.

Half way down the side of the gulch projecting rocks stopped the car for a moment. Such was the force of the impact that its timbers were wrenched apart and those inside were crushed into a mass of flesh and blood. When the car struck the bottom of the gulch only those in the center of the car were alive.

Many pedestrians had witnessed the disaster and rushed to telephones. Soon dozens of physicians were on the scene.

Police and firemen removed the wreckage as rapidly as possible and carried the injured to temporary hospitals in near-by residences. The dead were placed on the bluff until removed by friends.

The bodies of the dead were shockingly mangled. Most of the injured were almost beyond recognition because of frightful cuts about the head and body, from which the blood ran in streams.

FOUR CHILDREN KILLED.

Philadelphia, July 4.—Four children were killed by an explosion of fireworks in the heart of the Italian quarter in this city today. Three are so badly burned that they will probably die and about twenty others are seriously injured.

The explosion was caused by a colored boy firing a shot from a revolver into a mass of fireworks owned by a sidewalk merchant. The boy was among those killed.

After the explosion the police searched the neighborhood and confiscated over a ton of dynamite crackers and other dangerous explosives.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Scranton, Pa., July 4.—Three men were killed and one man had a leg broken by a wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad at Durkins Cut, near Henryville, Pa., today. The dead are:

Harry Coglizer, fireman, Scranton.
George Davis, brakeman, Scranton.
Edward Ryan, brakeman, Dalton, near here.

The injured man is Conductor Cunningham, of Stroudsburg.

The accident is believed to have been due to a broken wheel on an east-bound freight, which threw two cars near the center of the train from the track. At this time fast freight No. 51, west-bound, came along. It crashed into the wrecked cars, killing three men and blockading the road until the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne and Mrs. Sol Wilson, of Wabash, are in the city today, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Schrader.

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Whether she prefers using the old, unsanitary hot plate this coming summer or whether she would prefer to discard that "Noah's Ark" pattern and have you buy her one of our latest HOT PLATES with all recent improvements. Burners that produce perfect combustion, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. The answer will come quick and sure. The old style was good enough when you could get none better, but now it's different. Talk it over, and have it out with her at once. The season is here and delays are always dangerous in such cases. We have the Hot Plates all styles at crowd-drawing prices. A two-burner stove, $1.40 three burner, $2.35.

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